

THE CITIZEN.

A Family Newspaper.
Eight Pages.

VOL. VII.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1905.

One dollar a year.

NO. 26.

IDEAS.

God is not lauded by libeling men. Citizenship simply means service. The greatest art of life is that of living.

The value of a strong man's power depends on his patience with the weak.

It is easy to waste enough strength dodging your duties to do them twice over.

Bearing the cross does not exempt one from bearing a share of the world's cares.

In a sad world the only saints who have a right to sleep are the ones in the graveyard.

God's workers never have to wait for a raise in salary before they will do their best.

The trouble with much preaching is that it is advertising truffles when people need potatoes.

Some people are buying their tickets to glory on the installment plan, at the rate of a nickel a week.—[Chicago Tribune.]

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Senator McCreary has introduced a bill to secure free trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands. This is a righteous bill and should pass, though there is little likelihood that it will. If the islands are a part of the United States, they should enjoy all the rights belonging to other territory of the United States.

It is said that "corporations have no souls." That may be, but a surprise to all is that the Steel Trust has a conscience, in some things at least. Its directors have voted to retire William Ellis Corey, the president of the Trust. He has deserted the wife of his youth, the helpmate of his early struggles, for a burlesque singer, and tries to justify himself.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon, under conviction for complicity in Oregon land frauds, died on Wednesday of last week. He is probably buried now and his friends are trying to forget his later years. What a pity that the other "dead ones" in the Senate, such as Burton, Platt, Depew, and some others that might be named, cannot be put decently and quietly out of sight. "They were a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Hats off to the plucky farmer governor of the little state of Vermont. He is a man who dares to execute the laws in spite of threats of unpopularity, political assassination, and even violence, and in spite of the petition of forty odd thousand busybodies. The law was given every chance. An appeal was made to the legislature, first, to change the law, and then to intervene. It refused. Then the governor enforced the law. It should be remembered that there was no question whatever as to the guilt of Mrs. Rogers. Other governors take notice.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The situation in Russia holds the first place as in weeks past in foreign news. Nothing is certain however. From the arrest of Krusaleff, President of the executive committee of the Workmen's Council, and some other repressive measures, it looks as though the government would assert itself in forcing order before the meeting of the Duma. It would be impossible to hold the elections with the country in the state in which it is now. Witte's resignation is rumored, and there is talk of the appointment of a dictator.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has named a Cabinet that meets with the approval of both the Conservative and the Liberal papers. The King has approved it. Only Mr. Chamberlain is dissatisfied. The coming elections will show what the people think of it. The great thing in England at present is the stagnant condition of the working world there.

A report comes from Brazil that several of the officers of the German gun boat Panther went ashore to a small fishing town called Itajahny, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, and arrested a deserter from the German army whom they found there. This is the state in which Germanizing influences are asserted to have been at work for a long time and this fact excites the suspicion of the Brazilian authorities that this is an attempt to provoke trouble with Brazil.

An Irish National Convention assembled last week in Dublin with John Redmond in the chair. The Convention solemnly asserted that it would accept no new system of government for Ireland as satisfactory except a legislative assembly freely elected and representative of the people with power to make laws for Ireland, and an executive government responsible to that assembly.

TWO NEW STATES.

The House Will Dispose of the Statehood Question Before Holiday Recess.

THIS IS THE PLAN FORMULATED.

Arizona and New Mexico as One and Oklahoma and the Indian Territory the Other.

Senate Committee on Appropriations Agreed To Report the Emergency Canal Bill Carrying \$11,000,000 Without Bond Provision.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The house will dispose of the statehood question before the holiday recess, according to the plan formulated. The precise manner in which statehood is to be granted to the territories will be set forth in what is known as the Hamilton bill, giving statehood to Arizona and New Mexico as one state and to Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as another. The bill embodies the minor provisions agreed upon by the conference committees of the two houses at the last session of congress. The plan for statehood legislation will be made specific at a republican caucus of members of the house to be called for Thursday afternoon or evening. The committee on territories will meet in the morning and perfect the bill to which several minor amendments at the suggestion of delegates from Oklahoma sent here for the purpose. The bill, however, will not be reported to the house until after the caucus action. Besides deciding on its provisions it is the plan that the terms of a rule shall be agreed upon in caucus under which the bill will go through the house. There is known to be some republican opposition to statehood as proposed in the bill, but this opposition is not regarded as serious enough to hinder the carrying out of the plans of the house leaders and may not be manifest in any way. It has been decided that hearings on the statehood questions are unnecessary.

In the Senate.

The senate committee on appropriations agreed to report the emergency canal bill, carrying \$11,000,000, but struck out the provision relating to bonds. This provision is to be referred to the finance committee and may be reported as a separate bill or an amendment to the canal appropriation bill.

The following bills were introduced in the senate Tuesday: By Senator Dillingham, to repeat the laws providing for the division of the lands of the Choctaw, Cherokee and Creek Indians and the cession of a part of them and restoring those tribes to full control of all their lands in Indian Territory. By Mr. Perkins, regulating the salmon fisheries in Alaska and granting lands and water privileges to the owners of private hatcheries. By Senator Blackburn, providing for the refunding of money paid for substitutes in Kentucky by men who were drafted for service in the army in 1864. By Senator Gamble, putting on a pensionable basis members of the Dakota militia who aided in protecting the frontier against the Sioux Indians in 1862.

PNEUMATIC TUBE SERVICE.

The Needs and Advisability For Its Extension.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger, in his annual report, devotes special attention to the results of the investigation of the commission appointed to investigate the needs and advisability of extending the pneumatic tube mail service. The estimated cost of extensions per year as reported to Mr. Shallenberger by the commission follows: New York, \$43,493; Chicago, \$149,825; Baltimore, \$35,071; Brooklyn, \$66,980; Pittsburgh, \$32,000; Cincinnati—the commission reports the service justified between the general post office and three important cities; Kansas City, \$35,760.

JAP-KOREA AGREEMENT.

The Emperor Declares That It Is Null and Void.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Homer B. Hulbert, the special messenger from the emperor of Korea, is in receipt of a cablegram from Korea in which the emperor declares that the agreement between Korea and Japan is null and void because it was obtained by force. He also declares that he will never sign this agreement in the present form and that the disturbances which attended the "outrage" of November 17 are likely to occur again.

Election Inspector Arrested.

New York, Dec. 12.—James F. Watersman, an election inspector of the 19th assembly district, was arrested on charges of aiding and abetting illegal voting and of perjury. The charges were made by deputy superintendent of elections.

Their Wages Advanced.

Boston, Dec. 12.—Beginning on Monday, January 1, 1906, 30,000 operatives employed by the American Woolen Co. of this city will have their wages advanced ten per cent.

REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS**THOMAS F. RYAN BEFORE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.**

A Request Will Be Sent of District Attorney Jerome To Institute Proceedings Against Him.

New York, Dec. 8.—Attention was directed to the possibility of criminal action growing out of the investigation of life insurance methods by a visit paid by District Attorney Jerome to the legislative committee while it was holding its hearing in the city hall. Mr. Jerome said that he wanted to find out when he could get possession of a copy of the report of the committee. Chairman Armstrong already had said that he hopes to have it ready for the legislature when it meets next January.

New York, Dec. 9.—The legislative committee which is investigating life insurance conditions determined to send to District Attorney William T. Jerome a request that he institute proceedings against Thomas F. Ryan, financier and owner of the majority of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance society, to punish Mr. Ryan for refusing to answer when asked what E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad Cos., had said to him when Mr. Harriman tried to induce him to share his control of the Equitable society with Mr. Harriman.

New York, Dec. 9.—The resignation of Robert H. McCurdy, general manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., was presented to the board of trustees and accepted. The resignation takes effect December 31.

New York, Dec. 12.—The legislative committee was engaged for a part of the time Monday in inquiring into the affairs of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York. Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the committee, had brought out by questioning Edward W. Scott, the president of that company, that when Frank F. Hadley, of New Bedford, Mass., secured control of the company in 1892 he borrowed \$162,000 from the company on his collateral notes to pay up for the stock of the insurance company. Mr. Scott testified that Mr. Hadley never repaid those loans and that the insurance company realized only \$30,000 on the sale of the collateral. Companies in which Mr. Hadley was interested failed and shortly afterward he died.

"It cost the insurance company just \$122,000 for Mr. Hadley to get control of it," said Mr. Hughes.

FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.**First Session.**

An appropriation of \$11,000,000 was voted toward the construction of the Panama canal by the house on the 7th. It was a compromise between the \$16,500,000 carried in the bill under consideration and an estimate of something over \$16,000,000, recommended by Mr. Williams, the democratic leader.

Representative Littlefield, of Maine, introduced a bill providing a death penalty for an assassin of the president, vice president or any ambassador or minister of a foreign country who is established in the United States.

Representative Hardwick reintroduced a joint resolution declaring that it is the policy of the United States to grant independence to the Philippines as soon as a stable government is established in the islands.

The addition of a republican member to all of the important committees of the house has enabled Speaker Cannon to solve the difficult problem of committee assignments in a manner which appears most satisfactory to both parties in the house.

It is thought that the congress will adjourn for the holidays on Thursday, December 21.

SENATOR MITCHELL DEAD.

Died From Hemorrhage Resultant From the Extraction of a Tooth.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 9.—Senator John H. Mitchell died here Friday afternoon. The end was peaceful. An hour before the patient's heart had ceased to beat he was in a profound coma. Every effort known to science was made to prolong his life, but without success. Senator Mitchell was seized with a hemorrhage after having a tooth extracted. Physically, he had been in a delicate state, and this, coupled with the loss of blood, caused a general collapse. He was 70 years old. Mr. Mitchell figured in the land fraud trials in this state.

It is almost a certainty that the new senator will be a democrat. Great pressure has already been brought to bear upon the governor to select a Portland man, whether democrat or republican.

Restriction of Immigration.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Representative Bouyngs, of Colorado, introduced a bill for the restriction of immigration fixing a head tax of \$10 on immigrants and using this money to defray the expense of regulating immigration.

An Appeal Made.

New York, Dec. 12.—The board of managers of the Evangelical Alliance issued an appeal for contributions for the relief of victims of violence in Russia. The appeal is addressed "To the People of America."

RYAN ON STAND.

Tells of His Deal With Harriman For Control of the Equitable Life.

THE WITNESS WAS THREATENED.

Harriman Demanded One-Half of the 502 shares of the Equitable Purchased by Ryan.

Senator John F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., Also Testified Before the Investigating Committee.

New York, Dec. 12.—Thomas F. Ryan appeared before the insurance investigating committee and told what E. H. Harriman did and threatened to do when he demanded that Mr. Ryan concede to him a share in the control of the Equitable Life Assurance society last June.

Mr. Ryan's version of what Mr. Harriman demanded and what he threatened to do upon the refusal of his demands was in substance as follows:

That Harriman demanded one-half of the shares of the Equitable Life Assurance society, which Mr. Ryan had purchased from James H. Hyde and which gave Mr. Ryan control of the property. That Harriman threatened, unless he was conceded his share in the control of the society, to exert his political and all other influences



THOMAS F. RYAN.

against Mr. Ryan and his project. That Harriman declared there would probably be legislative action, and that in that event his influence would be important. That Harriman demanded the right to name two of five trustees to vote the controlling stock in the election of directors of the society. In reply to repeated questions by Charles E. Hughes, counsel of the committee, Mr. Ryan stated that Mr. Harriman did not threaten that there should be legislative action unless he was given a share in the Equitable control, he said there probably would be such action. Neither did Mr. Harriman threaten any action by an officer of the government.

A Strenuous Interview.

It was a strenuous interview. Mr. Ryan said, and was held in the presence of Elihu Root, then Mr. Ryan's counsel, now secretary of state, and Paul D. Cravath, also Mr. Ryan's counsel. Mr. Ryan told the committee that he drew the inference from it that Mr. Harriman did not want anybody to control the Equitable society unless he had a share in it. Mr. Ryan also stated that he paid no attention to Mr. Harriman's statement that his influence would be important in the event of legislative action and informed him that he wanted no partners in the enterprise. Mr. Harriman did not get the coveted share in the stock. Mr. Ryan declared that this interview took place within a few days after he got control of the Hyde stock.

United States Senator John F. Dryden, of New Jersey, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., of America, was on the witness stand all the remainder of the day. He testified that his company paid \$26,000 to the republican national campaign fund in 1896, 1900 and 1904. It also paid \$5,000 to Andrew Hamilton, formerly the New York Life Insurance Co.'s legislative agent at Albany.

Mr. Dryden said that dividends of ten per cent. are paid on the stock of the Prudential Co. He said his son, Forest F. Dryden, has been connected with the Prudential for 25 years. He began work as a boy and worked up through the various grades until at present he is third vice president with a salary of \$30,000 a year. Witness said he had a nephew in the employ of the company at a salary of \$20 a week. One of Senator Dryden's relations is a director in the company.

Salaries of officers of the Prudential were next taken up. President Dryden said his salary is now and has been since 1892 \$65,000 a year. The first vice president's salary is \$60,000; second vice president, \$40,000; third vice president, \$30,000; fourth vice president and controller, \$20,000.

Gross Postal Receipts. Washington, Dec. 12.—According to the monthly statement of the gross postal receipts for November, 1905, at the 50 leading post offices, St. Louis and Peoria, Ill., were the only cities which showed a decrease. Richmond, Va., showed the largest increase.

IF YOU DESIRE

To make your mark in this world, or be comfortable in your old age, you must save part of your earnings. There is no dishonor in true economy; in fact it is next to criminal to spend all you earn, when others are dependent upon you. Begin now to save your money. We shall be glad to assist you.

Yours very truly,

W. H. Porter
Cashier.

How is This?

J. R. COLLIER
with
DANIEL BRISCOE, BRO. & CO.
Importers and Wholesalers in
Dry Goods, Notions, and Furnishings
Knoxville, Tennessee

Broadhead, Ky., Nov. 8, 1905.

S. E. Welch, Jr.
Berea, Ky.
Dear Friend:

Enclosed find my check for \$18.00 for suit of clothes. Tell Mr. Gay it was the best fit I ever had. I will remember him when I want another suit.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain,
Your friend,

J. R. COLLIER.

All in need of first class Suits and Over Coats can be pleased like Mr. Collier by getting their clothing of them that have had experience, together with the best line of work in the country, and the price is always lowest at

WELCH'S**PRICE CUT IN HALF.****REVIEW OF REVIEWS****COSMOPOLITAN****WOMAN'S HOME****COMPANION****THE CITIZEN**



THE BITTER AND THE SWEET.

Nay, cynic, cease thy prating jest
And bid me not be sad.
Shall we of living miss the best
Because some things are sad?

Shall we forswear sweet music's charms,
In dread of discords drear,
Or, since the hurricane alarms,
Shut out the atmosphere?

You who that hungers will abstain
Because some fruits are sour?
E'en though the thorns of life may pain,
There still remains the flower.

So, gentle cynic, go thy way;
In vain thy part is done.
Let shadows gather as they may,
Men still will love the sun.
—Washington Star.

D'ri and I

By IRVING BACHELIER

Author of "Eben Holden," "Darrel of the Blessed Isles," Etc.

(Copyright, 1881, by Lothrop Publishing Company.)

CHAPTER XXI.—CONTINUED.

He paused again, looking at the smoke-rings above his head in a dreamy manner.

"First," my chief repeated.

"Well," said he, leaning toward him with a little gesture, "to me the word of gentleman is sacred. I know you are both gentlemen. I ask for your word of honor."

"To what effect?" the general queried.

"That you will put us safely on British soil within a day after the ladies have arrived," said he.

"It is irregular and a matter of some difficulty," said the general. "Whom would you send with such a message?"

"Well, I should say some French woman could do it. There must be one here who is clever enough."

"I know the very one," said I, with enthusiasm. "She is as smart and cunning as they make them."

"Very well," said the general; "that is but one step. Who is to capture them and take the risk of their own heads?"

"D'ri and I could do it alone," was my confident answer.

"Ah, well," said his lordship, as he rose languidly and stood with his back to the fire, "I shall send them where the coast is clear—my word for that. Hang me if I fail to protect them."

"I do not wish to question your honor," said the general, "or violate in any way the atmosphere of fine courtesy; but, sir, I do not know you."

"Permit me to introduce myself," said the Englishman, as he ripped his coat-lining and drew out a folded sheet of purple parchment. "I am Lord Ronley, fifth earl of Pickford, and cousin of his most excellent majesty the king of England; there is the proof."

He tossed the parchment to the table carelessly, resuming his chair.

"Forgive me," said as the general took it. "I have little taste for such theatricals. Necessity is my only excuse."

"It is enough," said the other. "I am glad to know you. I hope sometime we shall stop fighting each other—we of the same race and blood. It is unnatural."

"Give me your hand," said the Englishman, with heartier feeling than I had seen him show, as he advanced. "Amen! I say to you."

"Will you write your message? Here are ink and paper," said the general. His lordship sat down at the table and hurriedly wrote these letters:

Prescott, Ontario, Nov. 17, 1813.
To Sir Charles Gravely, The Weirs,
near Landsmere, Wrentham, Frontenac
County, Canada.

"My Dear Gravely: Will you see that the baroness and her two wards, the Misses de Lambert, are conveyed by my coach, on the evening of the 18th inst., to that certain point on the shore park between Amsbury and Lakeside known as Burn Ridge, there to be put in safe charge for my messenger." Tell them they are to be returned to their home, and give them my very best wishes. Lamson will drive, and let the bearer ride with the others. Very truly yours,

"RONLEY."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
"Mme. St. Jovite, the bearer, is on her way to my house at Wrentham, Frontenac County, second concession, with a dispatch of urgent character. I shall be greatly favored by all who give me furtherance in this journey. Respectfully, etc., RONLEY."

"Colonel of King's Guard."

For fear of a cipher, the general gave tantamount terms for each letter, and his lordship rewrote them.

"I thought the name St. Jovite would be as good as any," he remarked.

The rendezvous was carefully mapped. The guard came, and his lordship rose languidly.

"One thing more," said he. "Let the men go over without arms—if you will be so good."

"I shall consider that," said the general.

"And when shall the messenger start?"

"Within the hour, if possible," my chief answered.

As they went away, the general sat down with me for a moment, to discuss the matter.

CHAPTER XXII.

Herein is the story of the adventures of his lordship's courier, known as Mme. St. Jovite, on and after the night of November 17, 1813, in Upper Canada. This account may be accepted as quite trustworthy, its writer having been known to me these many years, in the which neither I nor any of my friends have had occasion to doubt her veracity. The writer gave more details

than are desirable, but the document is nothing more than a letter to an intimate friend. I remember well she had an eye for color and a taste for description not easy to repress.

When I decided to go it was near midnight. The mission was not all to my taste, but the reward was handsome and the letter of Lord Ronley reassuring. I knew I could do it, and dressed as soon as possible and walked to the Lone Oak, a sergeant escorting. There, as I expected, the big soldier known as D'ri was waiting, his canoe in a wagon that stood near. We all mounted the seat, driving pell-mell on a rough road to Tibbals Point, on the southwest corner of Wolf Island. A hard journey it was, and near two o'clock, I should say, before we put our canoe in the water. Then the man D'ri helped me to an easy seat in the bow and shoved off. A full moon, yellow as gold, hung low in the northwest. The water was calm, and we cut across "the moon way," that funnelled off to the shores of Canada.

"It is one ver' gran' night," I said in my dialect of the rude Canuck; for I did not wish him, or any one, to know me. War is war, but, surely, such adventures are not the thing for a woman.

"Yis, mahm," he answered, pushing hard with the paddle. "Yer a friend o' the cap'n, ain't ye?—Ray Bell?"
"Ze captain? Ah, oui, m'sieu!" I said. "One ver' brave man, ain't it?"

"Yis mahm," said he, soberly and with emphasis. "He's more'n a dozen brave men, that's what he is. He's a joemightyful cuss. Ain't nuthin' he can't dew—spryer 'n a painter, stout as a moose, an' treemenous with a sword."

The moon sank low, peering through distant tree-columns, and went out of



THEY WERE CLOSE UP AND STRIVING FIERCELY AS IF WITH BROAD-SWORDS.

short. Long stubs of dead pine loomed in the dim, golden afterglow, their stark limbs arching high in the heavens—like mullions in a great Gothic window.

"When we git nigh shore over yender," said my companion, "don't believe we better hev a grea' deal t' say. I ain't a-goin' t' be tek-by a jugful—not of I can help it. Got me'n a tight place one night here 'n Canada."

"Ah, m'sieu, in Canada! How did you get out of it?" I queried.

"Slipped out," said he, shaking the canoe with suppressed laughter. "Jes' like a streak o' greased lightnin'," he added presently.

"The captain he seems ver' anxious for me to mak' great hurry," I remarked.

"Afraid we'll steal it," I heard one of them whisper in the next room. Then there was a loud laugh.

They took my shawl, as he went away, and showed me to a room where, evidently, the servants did their eating. They were inquisitive, those kitchen maids, and now and then I was rather put to it for a wise reply.

I said as little as might be, using the dialect, long familiar to me, of the French Canadian. My bonnet amused them. It was none too new or fashion-able, and I did not remove it.

"Take hold of my dress," I whispered quickly, "and follow me."

I led them off in the brush, and stopped. We could hear the move and rattle of cavalry in the near road. Then presently the swish of steel, the leap and tumble of horses, the shouting of men. My companions were of the right stuff; they stood shivering, but held their peace. Out by the road lights were flashing, and now we heard pistols and the sound of a mighty scuffle. I could stay there in the dark no longer.

"Wait here and be silent," I said, and ran like a madwoman, as they told me long after, for the flickering lights.

There a squad of cavalry was shut in by the pikes. Two troopers had broken through the near line. One had fallen, badly hurt; the other was saber to saber with the man D'ri. They were close up and striving fiercely, as if with broadswords. I caught up the weapon of the injured man, for I saw the Yankee would get the worst of it. The Britisher had great power and a saber quick as a cat's paw. I could see the corporal was stronger, but not so quick and skillful.

[To Be Continued.]

He Was Ready.

"At a certain Swiss hotel," said an American tourist, "when I got ready to go I tipped everybody who had waited on me to the slightest extent and was ready to drive off when an individual appeared and asked me if I had forgotten his existence."

"And what did you do for me?" I asked.

"I am the undertaker in the canon," he replied.

"But, thank heaven, I have not needed your services."

"That is not my fault, monsieur. For two weeks I have been ready to patch up your mangled remains and send them on to your friends with my condolence and yet you have refused to go up on the mountain and meet with a fall. It is not for what I have done, but for what I should like to have done."

—Chicago Daily News.

Same in the End.

Col. Robert A. Pinkerton was talking about old times in Chicago.

"I used to know a man there who was an ardent gambler," he said. "He lost his week's wages regularly in 'Dinner Pall Hankins' game. One Saturday evening the man started home via the gambling house, as usual. A spasm of reform had struck Chicago, and the place had been pulled. The man tried to enter the door, but failed. He walked into the street and gazed up inquiringly at the closed windows. Then he walked back to the door, tried it again, but it would not open, so he drew his pay envelope from his pocket, shoved it under the door, and walked calmly down the street."—Detroit Free Journal.

Bad Stuffed Her Looks.

There was a young man who once went to dinner party, where he was seated between a noted beauty and a noted poetess.

Looking to right and left, he said, naturally enough: "Am I not lucky to be placed between beauty and talent?" The poetess did not like the young man's remark, and she said, haughtily: "Not so very lucky, for you possess neither the one nor the other."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

They gave me a cup, and, for the

rushing up and down the branch above me. Then all the curious, inhospitable folk of the timber-land came out upon their towers to denounce.

I made my way over the rustling, brittle leaves, and soon found a trail that led up over high land. I followed it for a matter of some minutes, and came to the road, taking my left-hand way, as they told me. There was no traveler in sight. I walked as fast as I could, passing a village at sunrise, where I asked my way in French at a smithy. Beyond there was a narrow clearing, stumpy and rank with briars, on the up-side of the way. Presently, looking over a level stretch, I could see trees arching the road again, from under which, as I was looking, a squad of cavalry came out in the open. It started me. I began to think I was trapped. I thought of dodging into the brush. But, no; they had seen me, and I would be a fool now to turn fugitive. I looked about me. Cows were feeding near. I picked up a stick and went deliberately into the bushes, driving one of them to the pike and heading her toward them. They went by at a gallop, never pulling up while in sight of me. Then I passed the cow and went on, stopping an hour later at a lonely log house, where I found French people, and a welcome that included moose meat, a cup of coffee and fried potatoes. Leaving, I rode some miles with a traveling tinker, a volatile, well-meaning youth who took a liking for me, and went far out of his way to help me on. He blushed proudly when, stopping to mend a pot for the cook at a camp of militia, they inquired if I was his wife.

"No; but she may be yet," said he; "who knows?"

I knew it was no good place for me, and felt some relief when the young man did me this honor. From that moment they set me down for a sweetheart.

"She's too big for you, my boy," said the general, laughing.

"The more the better," said he; "can't have too much of a good wife."

"The captain—is he not here?" said one of them in French. But D'ri did not understand them and made no answer.

"Out wi' the lights, an' be still," said D'ri, quickly, and the lights were out as soon as the words. "Jones, you tie up a front leg o' one o' them hosses. Git back in the brush, ladies. Five on 'em, boys. Now up with the pike wall!"

From far back in the road had come the clang of the cow-bell. I remembered hearing five strokes and then a loud rattle. In a twinkling I was off the seat and beside the ladies.

"Take hold of my dress," I whispered quickly, "and follow me."

I led them off in the brush, and stopped. We could hear the move and rattle of cavalry in the near road. Then presently the swish of steel, the leap and tumble of horses, the shouting of men. My companions were of the right stuff; they stood shivering, but held their peace. Out by the road lights were flashing, and now we heard pistols and the sound of a mighty scuffle. I could stay there in the dark no longer.

"Wait here and be silent," I said, and ran like a madwoman, as they told me long after, for the flickering lights.

There a squad of cavalry was shut in by the pikes. Two troopers had broken through the near line. One had fallen, badly hurt; the other was saber to saber with the man D'ri. They were close up and striving fiercely, as if with broadswords. I caught up the weapon of the injured man, for I saw the Yankee would get the worst of it. The Britisher had great power and a saber quick as a cat's paw. I could see the corporal was stronger, but not so quick and skillful.

[To Be Continued.]

He Was Ready.

"At a certain Swiss hotel," said an American tourist, "when I got ready to go I tipped everybody who had waited on me to the slightest extent and was ready to drive off when an individual appeared and asked me if I had forgotten his existence."

"And what did you do for me?" I asked.

"I am the undertaker in the canon," he replied.

"But, thank heaven, I have not needed your services."

"That is not my fault, monsieur. For two weeks I have been ready to patch up your mangled remains and send them on to your friends with my condolence and yet you have refused to go up on the mountain and meet with a fall. It is not for what I have done, but for what I should like to have done."

—Chicago Daily News.

Same in the End.

Col. Robert A. Pinkerton was talking about old times in Chicago.

"I used to know a man there who was an ardent gambler," he said. "He lost his week's wages regularly in 'Dinner Pall Hankins' game. One Saturday evening the man started home via the gambling house, as usual. A spasm of reform had struck Chicago, and the place had been pulled. The man tried to enter the door, but failed. He walked into the street and gazed up inquiringly at the closed windows. Then he walked back to the door, tried it again, but it would not open, so he drew his pay envelope from his pocket, shoved it under the door, and walked calmly down the street."—Detroit Free Journal.

Bad Stuffed Her Looks.

There was a young man who once went to dinner party, where he was seated between a noted beauty and a noted poetess.

Looking to right and left, he said, naturally enough: "Am I not lucky to be placed between beauty and talent?" The poetess did not like the young man's remark, and she said, haughtily: "Not so very lucky, for you possess neither the one nor the other."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

They gave me a cup, and, for the

ladies, I brought each a bumper of the cool, trickling flood.

"Ici, my tall woman," said one of them, presently, "my boot is untied."

Her dainty foot came out of the coach under ruffles of silk. I hesitated, for I was not accustomed to that sort of service.

"Lambinat!" she exclaimed. "Make haste, will you?" her foot moving impatiently.

"My fingers got numb in the cold air, and I must have been very awkward, for presently she boxed my ears

"D'ri!" said she. "Tell him to drive on."

Berea Teachers' Club

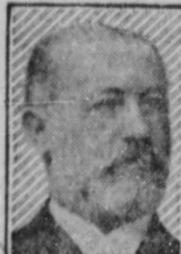
ADDRESS ALL LETTERS
FOR PUBLICATION TO
C. D. LEWIS, BEREAS, KY.

DISPATANIA, KY., Oct. 12, 1905.
Dear B. T. C. Members:

I guess I had better write before my school closes or I won't have anything to write. I have enjoyed the letters of the B. T. C. very much; they have been a treat to me. I am holding good attendance and we are enjoying our work just as well as at first. I have not had the blues yet and I don't think any of my pupils have. I have kept them busy and they have kept me busy and school seems to be new every morning. I must boast of my pupils being lively and energetic and always ready to do anything I ask of them.

We had a box supper Saturday night to raise money for a Christmas tree. On account of the rain there were only ten boxes but these brought such enormous prices I think we shall have enough to make an excellent tree. We also have a choice selection of Christmas recitations and dialogues which we aim to have with our Christmas tree on Christmas Day. I hope if there is any teacher who is discouraged and thinks to himself that he has chosen a disagreeable profession that he will cheer up, and think again that in anything there is labor and responsibility and there is not any soft snap worth the having. Let's all go into the field to advance education and prepare ourselves every day to do better work than we did the previous day and make some little part in this great world better because of our living in it.

With best wishes to B. T. C. members,
Yours truly,
SHERMAN CHASTEN.



Jacob H. Schiff.

Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker who was as a director of the Equitable Life Assurance society testified regarding its operations before the Armstrong investigating committee, recently received a decoration from the emperor of Japan. In recognition of his services in connection with the donation of the Japanese war loans the mikado conferred upon Mr. Schiff the order of the sanctified treasurer of the second class. There are eight classes in the order, and that awarded Mr. Schiff is the highest that may be conferred upon a person not a native of Japan. Mr. Schiff is regarded as one of the ablest financiers of his time, and his wealth is estimated at over \$50,000,000. His philanthropy has won him the title of "the Monteiro of New York." Mr. Schiff was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1847 and came to the United States at eighteen years of age.

Robert H. McCurdy.

Robert H. McCurdy, who testified before the life insurance investigating committee of the New York legislature, is the son of the president of the Mutual Life Insurance company, Richard H. McCurdy, and is forty-five years of age. He graduated from college in 1881 and after six months



spent in travel entered the office of Charles H. Raymond, general agent for the Mutual in the metropolitan district. During his first year he received a salary of \$1,000. His yearly revenues increased until in 1895 his income was \$127,526. He is now general manager of the company. His father, as its president, receives \$150,000 per year.

Big Oregon Trees.

The forest wealth of Oregon is of vast extent. Among the larger species of trees is the giant tideland spruce, which grows to marvelous proportions,



In 1902 there was started in the City of Louisville, one of the most notable Sunday-School movements of modern times, a movement that has attracted attention all over America, viz: A Pastor's Sunday-School Institute. For four days each year under the leadership of Sunday-School experts, we have discussed the work of the Sunday-School from the standpoint of the pastor's relation to it, and his consequent duties.

January 30th, next, we are to begin the Fourth Annual Session, and it bids fair to eclipse all previous ones. We have secured for the faculty this year, five of the choicest Sunday-School leaders of America—Mr. Marion Lawrence, International General Secretary, and America's greatest all-around Sunday-School man; Bishop John H. Vincent, one of the originators of the International Lessons, and a recognized leader in teacher training and pastoral leadership for the Sunday-School; Hon. P. H. Bristow, of Washington, D. C., Superintendent of a Sunday-School of over 2,000 and a recognized leader in Sunday-School work; Dr. J. M. Frost, of Nashville, Editor of the Sunday-School literature of the Southern Baptist Church, and an eloquent speaker; Mr. N. B. Broughton, Raleigh, N. C., President of his State Association, and now being considered for the International work.

For program and full particulars, address E. A. Fox, Louisville Trust Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

"When I was a boy," said the rather vain person, "everybody said I was going to be President of the United States."

"Yes," answered the seasoned politician. "Your case simply illustrates my argument that it isn't safe to start a boom too far ahead of election."—Washington Star.

Nothing worries worse than work.

For Coughs and Colds

There is a remedy over sixty years old—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Of course you have heard of it, probably have used it. Once in the family, it stays; the one household remedy for coughs and colds on the chest. Ask your doctor about it.

"I have had pneumonia three times, and Ayer's Cherry Pectoral brought me only through my third time. I have just recovered from my last attack, aged sixty-seven. No wonder I praise it."—E. V. Higgins, Stevens Point, Wis.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of Sarsaparilla, Pills, Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Pills increase the activity of the liver, and thus aid recovery.



Professor George R. Darwin.
Professor George Howard Darwin, a son of the great naturalist, the late Charles Darwin, has recently reviewed the attitude of the scientific world of today toward his father's theories. He says that some of the positions his sire assumed are not borne out by later researches. The elder Darwin devoted himself to study as to the origin of life on our planet and its progressive development under the conditions of what has been termed "evolution." The younger Darwin goes farther back than his renowned parent, for he has

made a special study of the origin of the planet itself and of its satellite, the moon. He is an astronomer, has been Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge university since 1883 and was born at Down, Kent, in 1845. He can add a long list of degrees after his name and has written several works of a learned nature.

GOOD SONGS.

Learn them for your school exhibition at the close of the term.

BARE TO BE A DANIEL.

P. P. B.

P. P. BLISS, by per.

1. Standing by a purpose true, Heeding God's command,
2. Ma-ny might-y men are lost, Dar-ing not to stand,
3. Ma-ny giants, great and tall, Stalking thro' the land,
4. Hold the gos-pel ban-ner high! On to vic-t'ry grand!

Hon-or them, the faithful few! All hail to Daniel's Band!
Who for God had been a host. By joining Daniel's Band,
Head-long to the earth would fall, If met by Daniel's Band.
Sa-tan and his host de-fy, And shout for Daniel's Band.

CHORUS.

Dare to be a Dan-iel, Dare to stand a lone!

Dare to have a pur-pose firm! Dare to make it known!

JEWELS.

Rev. W. O. CUSHING, Moderate.

GEO. F. Root, by per.

1. When he cometh, when he cometh To make up His
2. He will gather, he will gather—The gems for His
3. Lit-tle children, lit-tle children, Who love their Re-

jewels, All His jewels, precious jewels, His loved and His own,
kingdom; All the per-sons, all the bright ones, His loved and His own,
deemer, Are the jewels, precious jewels, His loved and His own,

CHORUS.

Like the stars of the morn-ing, His bright crown a-

dorn-ing, They shall shine in their beauty Bright gems for His own.

DECEMBER.

The blue, blue haze lies o'er the fields,
So brown, beneath the cooler breeze,
The dim horizon's purple line
Is now a fringe of leafless trees.

The distant pine looms tall and grand,
And sighs, the summer is no more.
A king it stands, to meet the blasts
And snows that drift the valley o'er.

The blackbirds fly in larger flocks
To winter homes, and warmer climes;
They settle, black upon the fields,
Then sweep away, as sweep the winds.

The lowland view is dotted o'er
With cattle grazing here and there,
And sifting snowflakes slowly fall
To float upon the chilling air.

—Carolyn B. Lyman, in Recreation for December.

FUN AND BUSINESS.

Bills—That man has an awfully confining business.

Wills—What does he do?

Bills—He is the Sheriff.

For Ladies' Furnishing Goods call at the New Cash Store, they have a full line of up-to-date Goods.

Notice—Students and others needing their clothes cleaned, pressed, or otherwise attended to, can have same well done at low rates by applying to A. J. L. Darier, 3 Prospect Cottage, any evening after 6 o'clock.

Roomerton—Guess I'll have to give up boarding.

Flatleigh—Going to get married?

Roomerton—No, but my landlady wants her money—Chicago News.

Take Laxative Cold Cure at night and feel O. K. in the morning. At Porter Drug Co.

"Well, your troubles are now over," said the friend.

"I don't know about that," complained the successful candidate.

"What's wrong?"

"Why, dang it all, these people actually seem to expect me to make good some of my pre-election promises."

BOARDERS WANTED.—Lodgings and table board can be had at the home of the Rev. Amos Stout for four persons. Would also furnish table board to four others.

He needs to wear wading boots who takes short cuts to success.

Berea is especially the poor man's college. It welcomes the boy or girl who has a brave heart and an honest purpose and a desire to improve.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Gems Gleaned From the Teachings of All Denominations.

The way a man spends the unoccupied hour tells what his taste is.—Rev. S. Edward Young, Presbyterian, Pittsburgh.

Courage.

There never was an ideal man who was not courageous. Life is a ceaseless conflict, and without courage no one can live a manly life.—Rev. G. B. Vosburgh, Baptist, Denver.

Good Deeds.

Let us learn a lesson from Christ's heroic conduct. Let us never hesitate to perform a good deed, even though we foresee that it will involve us in suffering and humiliation.—Cardinal Gibbons, Roman Catholic, Baltimore.

Parents and Children.

Responsibility brings strength. Every day thank God for your children. Keep young with them. Be interested in their studies. So shall they achieve the ambitions that you have missed.—Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.

Double Environment.

Man finds himself in the midst of a double environment of good and evil and subjected to limitations. Yet who can say how far he can go beyond apparent limits? The ideal we have today is not the ideal of yesterday.—Rev. S. Kirk, Independent, Des Moines, Iowa.

Truth and Peace.

Peace is the condition of the discovery of all truth, of the mastery of all power and of the possession of all happiness. The man who wishes to discover truth must be quiet. Peace is not to be discovered by the use of narcotics. You can narcotize not only your body, but your brain, your heart, your soul, but this is not the way to peace.—Rev. M. J. Savage, Unitarian, New York.

A Supreme Need.

One supreme need of our lives is new strength for old burdens. It is difficult to go on with the old work with enthusiasm after the novelty has worn off, when the glamour has disappeared and when the round of the days is one eternal treadmill. But the old work must be done. The old burdens must be borne. We must bend over the same old ledger, try to please the same old cranky customers. We must plunge again into the merciless stream of competition in traffic and trade. We must face tomorrow the problem of trying to make ends meet. We cannot escape it.—Rev. Potemkin H. Swift, Methodist, Chicago.

Value of Young Men.

The hope of the world centers in the young man. It is recognized as true that the destiny of any nation at any given time depends upon the opinions of the young men who are under twenty-five years of age. If the curses that blight our land are to be removed, if great, pressing problems are to be solved, if intemperance and its related vices are to be banished, then a generation of sober, industrious and virtuous young men must be raised up to accomplish this task. What causes alarm at present is the fact that drunkenness, licentiousness, idleness and the gambling spirit are demons that are wrecking the young manhood of our nation.—Rev. Orrin R. Jenkins, Christian Church, Chicago.

Character in Spending.

Money is a power placed in the hands of the individual for the purpose of doing good, but with that power comes a great responsibility. Men of great wealth are in danger of becoming self centered. We may possess wealth without being harmed morally when the wealth which has been given into our charge is used for the benefit of others. But when we use wealth to gratify our own selfish desires our spiritual outlook becomes more narrow. The character of a man can be judged by the way he spends his money, and the possession of money affords an opportunity for the development of character. The miser hoards his wealth, the spendthrift squanders it, but the true servant uses it in a way beneficial to his fellowmen. Men become the slaves of money, living for it and controlled by it. We should avoid this fault by making a heavenly use of the manna of wealth, so using money that the life to come may be made richer and the present life may be made better by its use.—Rev. T. C. Lawrence, Baptist, Cleveland, Ohio.

A Man's Worth.

It is rather a dubious commentary on our current ways of thinking and estimating that when we ask how much a man is worth we are not thinking about his own worth at all, but about the worth of the things that he lugs around with him. Yet by the Bible standard the worth of a man is not calculated by the number of his things, but by the amount of his ability to get along without things—that is, by the amount of his internal endowment. I remember to this hour the interview I had with an old friend many years ago whose millions ran up into three figures and whose life, and a long life at that, had been spent in the steady pursuit of dollars. With tears coursing down his pallid cheeks he said to me, "And what have I now to show for it all?" The horror of it was unspoken. He was not a bad man. He was not addicted to vices of any kind. He was no thief, and his money, it is said, was all of it honest money. But his soul was empty—a clean soul perhaps, but nothing in it. In his soul was no music, but the echo of the days that were gone. He had few friends with whom he could confer or commune, and he couldn't commune with himself. There was desirous little to commune with. His estate was worth a great deal, but he himself was worth very little. While outwardly a multimillionaire, inwardly he was insolvent.—Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Presbyterian, New York.

Dr. W. G. BEST

DENTIST,

Office over Post Office.

S. R. BAKER

Dentist

Over Printing Office BERA, KY.

Office hours from 8 to 4

Teeth extracted without pain—*Same forms*

Monuments

URNS, HEADSTONES,

STATUARY,

OF

Granite and Marble.

Monumental work of all kinds done in a workman-like manner, at reasonable prices, and with dispatch.

All our work is guaranteed.

Golden & Flora,

RICHMOND, KY.

Corner of Main and Collins Streets

For Thin Babies

Fat is of great account to a baby; that is why babies are fat. If your baby is scrawny, Scott's Emulsion is what he wants. The healthy baby stores as fat what it does not need immediately for bone and muscle. Fat babies are happy; they do not cry; they are rich; their fat is laid up for time of need. They are happy because they are comfortable. The fat surrounds their little nerves and cushions them. When they are scrawny those nerves are hurt at every ungentle touch. They delight in Scott's Emulsion. It is as sweet as wholesome to them.

Send for free sample.

Be sure that this picture is the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne

Chemists

409-415 Pearl Street

New York

The Citizen

An Independent Family Newspaper.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Company
L. E. TUPPER, Editor and Mgr.

Subscription Rates.

One Year	\$1.00
Six months50
Three months25

Send money by Post-office Money Order, Express Money Order, Check, Draft, Registered Letter or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after sending us money, notify us.

Subscribers wishing THE CITIZEN stopped must notify us at the expiration of their subscription, paying all arrears, otherwise we shall consider that they wish it continued.

Notify us at once of any change in your address, giving both old and new addresses.

Misled numbers due to wrappers coming off books or otherwise, will gladly be supplied if we are notified.

Agents wanted in every locality. Write for terms. Anyone sending us four yearly subscriptions will receive THE CITIZEN free for one year.

Aerial Navigation.

To the public generally it has not seemed that recent experience has tended to increase confidence in an early solution of the problem of aerial navigation.

Certain types of airships have made short flights under especially favorable conditions, but none has so conducted itself as to create a strong belief that it could be moved and controlled at all times at the will of the navigator.

And most of them have shown a discouraging inclination to "take a tumble," says the Troy (N. Y.) Times, and come to earth with disconcerting abruptness.

Yet faith in the practicability of aerial navigation has not been lost. And some shrewd and hard-headed men are interested in efforts to construct a successful airship.

One of these enterprises is in charge of a company which includes in its membership a number of wealthy and prominent men whose excellent judgment and high intelligence are attested by the successful management of large undertakings.

It is interesting to note that several of these gentlemen are also connected with automobile manufacturing, and they seem to connect the speed at which the motors can be made to go with the possibilities of flying.

At all events, they are giving deep study to the project, and are thoroughly convinced that a way of navigating the air will yet be found.

The members of this flying machine company or club are also moved by patriotic considerations.

They want America to have the honor of producing a safe and practicable airship. The fact that one of the men largely interested is a resident of its city moves the Hartford Times to some comment on the situation, in the course of which it says:

"Our mechanics have led the world in solving so many other problems as to lead us to hope that they will successfully attack and master this one also." American inventiveness and enterprise have accomplished so much that it would not be surprising if they were to score yet another and one of the greatest of triumphs by furnishing the world with the means of flying through the air.

New Yorkers are still gasping over a nonchalant remark recently made by John W. Gates while testifying in court regarding a property in which he was interested. "How much money did you and your associates really put into this venture?" queried a lawyer for the plaintiff. "Somewhere between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000," replied the witness to the amazed court, jurors and auditors. "But surely you can remember nearer the exact amount?"

"No," yawned Mr. Gates wearily; "any sum that I might name would probably be several million dollars out of the way."

According to a Washington account, the appearance of Secretary Taft in Hong-Kong in search of a chair struck terror into the hearts of the chair coolies. Mr. Taft is a heavy weight in the strictest sense of the term, and the sedan chairs are not built for such bulky men. It is said that his first day he succeeded in breaking the poles of three or four chairs, and thus having become known to a majority of the chair bearers, they endeavored to escape when the secretary showed a disposition to go anywhere.

"I do not believe in sandwiching courtship with religion," said the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in New York recently. "No man can hold a hymn book with a charming young woman and pay attention to what the minister is saying." He advocates separate churches for the two sexes.

An Ohio man offered to stand barefooted on a 300-pound cake of ice until it is melted in case Herrick was reelected governor. He didn't get cold feet.

Fifteen million lights are used to illuminate New York, and yet in some respects darkest Africa is not so great a field for missionary work.

A Cleveland woman put a love potion in coffee to win a man. Probably good coffee alone would have been more effective.

RUSSIAN GHOST STORIES.

Murder Revealed by Spirit Visitant and a Strange Warning of Death.

In a certain town in the province of Minsk, West Russia, a peasant suddenly disappeared. He was last seen alive leaving the church and going home to his sister, with whom he lived, relates an exchange.

One day, in a dream, his sister saw her brother. He looked pale, his eyes were closed, and his legs were broken. He told her that he had been murdered by his husband and his brothers. He mentioned the exact date and place of the deed, and added that his body was put into a sack and thrown into the river. He wanted her to find his body and have it buried in the family grave.

The dream was repeated several times, and at last the sister sought the advice of her aged father-in-law. He told her that it would be difficult to find the body, and if the culprits were brought to justice her children would be left orphans; so, after consideration, the sister gave the matter up.

But her brother's spirit would not rest, and appeared in a dream in the above manner to a friend of his. Soon the news spread to the local authorities, who took the matter up. The river was searched, and the body was found in the exact spot indicated.

This discovery had such an effect on the murderers that they at once confessed. They gave all details of the crime—how, after service, they took him to a mill where they all dined, and on leaving for home they attacked their victim. Finding that the sack was too small, they cut off the legs, tied a stone to his neck, and threw him in the river. The above is certified to be perfectly accurate by the local authorities.

A Russian paper relates the following as having occurred in an officer's family at the time of an outbreak of cholera. The eldest son was in an office in a town nearly 200 miles from his home.

One morning the family were visited by an undertaker, who said he had received orders from a person, whom he described, to make a coffin for their eldest son. The father replied that the son was far away, and that all the family were alive and well.

Directly afterward a message came that the eldest son had died of cholera at the same time that his exact similitude had been seen by the undertaker.

HOW TO FIND BEE TREE.

Hunters Have a Simple Method Which Is Almost Invariably Successful.

Some bee hunters simply put out a bit of honeycomb, or even trickles of honey on a clean chip, never resorting to the pungency of scorched wax. And these are apt to mark their bees with sprinkles of flour in order to trace their flight. Whatever the bait, says the Country Calendar, it is set on a stump, or stone, or fallen tree, in some open glade of deep woods. As certainly as the woods hold even one bee tree, there will soon be a dozen bees sucking with all their might. The bee hunter, stock still, watches them narrowly, aiming always to sprinkle those that come first, since he knows they are from the nearest swarm.

Commonly he follows the earliest bee at its first rise. If he loses it he goes back for another. He may wait to see half a dozen take flight from their lines, making up his mind as to the bee tree's probable direction. If all of them take one course he has plain sailing—it is only a matter of following that course, keeping his eyes and ears the while very wide open. If there are crosslights, bees scattering in all directions, the thing to do is to follow the best marked line home, if possible in the wake of a laden bee, and put out fresh bait for the others upon another day.

Following a laden bee is not so easy. The spiral rise is confusing—but a master bee-hunter is apt to be hawkeyed. He watches the black mounting speck until it strikes line, then runs along its line, knowing well it will go straight to within a few feet of the hive. At the home portal there may be a slight swerve, even a lighting upon twigs or the trunk itself before crawling in home. The entrance may be a knothole, or an innocent looking crack or seam. Whatever it is, it is apt to show a faint yellow-brown stain, got from the passing in and out of so many bees, wax and honey laden.

Had Sailed on Soup.

An old captain and his mate, feeling hungry, the other afternoon went into a restaurant on the water front and ordered dinner. The waiter, with considerable flourish, placed a plate of thin, watery looking liquid before each of them.

"Say, young fellow, what's this stuff?" shouted the captain, gazing in amazement at the concoction under his nose. "Soup, sir," replied the waiter. "Soup?" shouted the old sea dog. "Soup! Bill!" (turning to the mate), "just think of that! Here you and me have been sailing on soup all our lives never knew it till now,"—Washington Life.

Expert Testimony.

Higgins—Do you know anything about young Borrow's ability as a bookkeeper?

Diggsby—Sure thing. I loaned him a copy of Shakespeare more than a year ago and he has kept it ever since.—Chicago Daily News.

Are They All Here?

Bacon—The lyre used to be very common in Europe, but now they say you can't find any of them there.

Egbert—Yes; I believe our emigration laws have been altogether too lax.—Yonkers Statesman.

Industrial Corporations Have Reached Safety Line

By SAMUEL UNTERMAYER,
Well-Known Corporation Lawyer.

We have reached the line of safety in corporate combinations. The working out of these great industrial combinations in the United States has clearly shown the professional financier what the extreme frontiers of his powers are in that direction. Corporations have become too vast, too clumsy, too remote from the original guiding hands and controlling brains for continued success in the competition with individual effort.

In my judgment the very big industrial corporations will gradually grow weaker, will fall into what might be called a state of senility. They contain the elements of their own destruction. That much, at least, is plain.

I refer to those in which the element of individuality is disappearing, which applies to most of them. There are some where the element of individual interest is retained. In those cases their power will increase, but they are few in number. I know of only three such cases in which combination has been a great benefit and has served merely to accentuate the great ability and resourcefulness of the guiding spirits.

So long as the men who created and shaped these original establishments—the men responsible for their success and familiar with their working—so long as these men retained the ownership by reason of their stock holdings, this centralization of business was on a sound and permanent basis.

But matters did not stop there. The bankers gradually began to be interested. They offered some of the new securities for sale and found them to be profitable. Presently the public began to take the securities in immense quantities. Then a fatal tendency developed. Manufacturers could not resist the temptation to sell their securities at handsome prices. They sold their holdings to the public. The public became the owners of the corporations. The men who had created the business withdrew.

This is, in a rough, round way, the real explanation of the weakness and temporary character of our great industrial stock companies. With the original personal force, personal incentive and personal experience eliminated from their various establishments they cannot compete with individual enterprise based upon real and not fictitious capitalization.

Stockholders want their dividends. The stockholders want to see the market values of their securities held up. If the president dares to follow what he knows to be a prudent, necessary course, if the dividends are cut or passed—even for the purpose of securing greater returns in the future; a movement of the stockholders may presently overthrow him from his place. This is one of the unfortunate conditions surrounding and often controlling the management of our overgrown industrial systems.

A Woman President a Possibility

By MRS. ALICE PARKER LESSER,
Lawyer.

If I had to answer categorically the question, "Would a woman make a good president?" I should be obliged to say No, with the qualification that the comparison is with the kind of men

whom we have chosen for the office in this country. But why would not woman make a good president? That is the important corollary of the answer that she would not. It is because woman by nature is unfitted for great administrative and executive responsibility? Obviously not, since the world's history furnishes illustrious examples of the contrary.

A woman to-day would not make a good president for the identical reason that no man would make a good president who has been deprived, as woman has been and for as long as woman has been, of practically all participation in political life and all political responsibility.

Will there be women who will make good presidents? That is another question, and one to which I give the ready answer, Yes. Woman's political capacity may be denied at the present time, but her capability is undoubted. There are many administrative functions in political life which she would perform far better than man; there are none which, as president of the United States, she would not perform as well, given the experience and practice which men enjoy.

I do not mean by this that the time will come when there will be so many women fitted for the office of president as there are men, but I believe that the exceptional woman of the future will compare favorably with the exceptional man, and I believe that the average woman of the future will be as competent to exercise all the rights and duties of average citizenship as the average man.

There are certain executive duties which, it may be granted, will always be more appropriately performed by man, but there are other administrative duties for which I believe woman better fitted than man. Why not a man and a woman president?

The Power of the Few

By BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS, D. D.

It has been claimed history is but the biography of great men. It is true with some qualifications. Great men are the representatives or incarnation of great principles. They give expression in voice and deed to the thoughts and ideas of a people, a race or an age.

The work of society is shaped and directed by the few. The kings of finance rule the money market. The captains of industry dictate to the commercial world. The wheel within the wheel of all the labor organizations has one hub and a few central spokes. To the two or three in every church is committed the conduct of its affairs. The little popes in ecclesiastical circles are frequently complained of, but if dethroned others soon take their place.

Mr. Spurgeon's famous saying has a world of truth in it: "In the meeting of every committee of three one member should be sick and another absent, and then something will be done."

The one-man power will always obtain. But with this delegation of authority goes a corresponding responsibility.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAYOR

London Official Has Robes of State, Four Swords and Holds Many Dignities.

The attitude of the average New Yorker toward the mayor of his city contrasts curiously with that of the average Londoner toward the lord mayor.

The office of the lord mayor of London is hedged about with the most elaborate formalities. He has gowns of scarlet, violet and black for various occasions and a train bearer. The lady mayoress is attended by maids of honor; her train is borne by pages in costumes. In the city his lordship takes precedence immediately after the sovereign.

When the king visits the city the lord mayor meets him at Temple Bar and hands him the sword of state, which he returns to him. This quaint feudal ceremony was strictly observed at the jubilee of 1887.

His lordship has the choice of four swords—the sword of state, for supreme occasions; the pearl sword, for ceremonial functions, and the black sword, borne on the death of a member of the royal family or when attending funeral services. The fourth sword is hung above the lord mayor's chair at the central criminal court.

There are other emblems of office—the diamond scepter, the sword, the purse and the mace. They play an important part at the swearing in of the lord mayor-elect.

The city chamberlain, with three obsequies, presents the scepter to the retiring lord mayor. He in turn delivers it to his successor, who lays it on the table in front of him. The chamberlain retires with three more reverences, to return with the seal—and three reverences more. The purse is similarly presented.

Further genuflexions follow from the swordbearer, who renders up the sword; the macebearer also resigns the mace. The former lord mayor then surrenders his key to the coffer in which the seal is kept.

There are three keys. Of the other two one is held by the chamberlain, the second by the chairman of the lands committee. To unlock the coffer all three must be produced.

Though this complex ceremonial may seem sadly belated, it has its great historic interest. It implies the sovereign power and authority in ancient times of the chief magistrate of the city. The scepter, sword and mace are emblems of royalty.

The lord mayor was a merchant prince in fact as well as by name. He is still, by virtue of his office, admiral of the port of London, gauger of wine and oil and other gaugable articles, meter of coals, grain, salt and fruit, and inspector of butter, hops, soap, cheese and other articles coming into the port of London. Needless to say, these duties are performed by deputy.

He is, to mention but one or two more of his dignities, a governor of four hospitals, a trustee of St. Paul's cathedral and a magistrate "in several places." Perhaps his most curious office, next to that of admiral of the port, is that of coroner. Here again the function is only nominally his.

No troops may pass through the city without the lord mayor's consent. The password of the tower is sent to him. He is entitled to enter at any hour, day or night.

TOO WIDE-AWAKE FOR BOTH

Light-Fingered Artist Does a Neat Piece of Work and Aids a Lesson.

A careless young fellow was often warned by his careful father of the many needless risks he ran of falling a victim to the wiles of pickpockets, and was assured that if he continued to display his watch and chain so negligently they would inevitably be taken away.

"No fear," was the confident assertion of the son; "I'm too wide-awake for that to happen."

One evening the father offered to take his son to a theater, and the opportunity was eagerly embraced.

"Well, are your watch and chain all right?" asked the father when he and his son were comfortably seated.

"Of course they are," was Jack's amused reply. But when he began to feel in his pocket his smile disappeared, and he shamefacedly confessed that his watch was gone.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the father. "Were you not too wide-awake for that to happen?"

"Yes, my boy. I bought these scissors, commonly used for such a purpose, and" (still laughing) "just transferred your watch from your pocket to mine, and see here it is."

On putting his hand into his pocket, however, the father also suddenly ceased laughing, and looked quite as sheepish as Jack had done before.

"Jack," he stammered, "why, Jack, my dear boy, yours and mine are both gone. Some one has evidently been more wide-awake than both of us this time!"

Use of Hops.



TOP-GRAFTING OLD TREES.

How One Colorado Fruit Grower Has Improved Upon the Time-Honored Method.

It is a well-known fact that very little progress or improvement in the methods of top-grafting fruit trees has been made, for the past 100 years or more. The same old style of cleft-grafting, splitting the stock and inserting the scions, is largely used throughout the world that was used hundreds of years ago.

It is an old and true saying that "Necessity is the mother of invention," and having put out a 50-acre orchard in the western part of Colorado some



COBURN'S METHOD OF GRAFTING. 22 years ago, in a new country where the growing of fruit was a new venture and an experiment, we naturally desired to know the best varieties of apples, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, apricots and peaches to plant. There was no way to determine this question except by planting and experimenting, which we proceeded at once to do, planting something like 160 varieties of apples, 40 of pears, 35 of plums, eight of prunes, 11 of cherries, 14 of apricots, 56 of peaches and about the same of grapes and small fruits; all of which, I am pleased to report, matured far better than our most sanguine expectations.

After ten years, however, we discovered that there was a better demand for fewer varieties. The question arose—What shall we do? Dig up all the undesirable kinds and plant again with those that are in most demand, or top-graft? The old way of splitting the stock seemed to us as being a slow process and quite unreliable; besides, it did not look mechanical, inserting the smooth-cut surface of the scion into the rough-cut orifice. Although this was the only method that we had known or used when a boy some 50 years ago, and one that is still largely practiced throughout the world, we were not satisfied with the results.

I will now present to you a practical demonstration of the method we have used for the past ten years with the most complete success, writes W. S. Coburn, of Delta county, Colorado, never losing one scion in a thousand, thereby keeping the tree in symmetrical form and changing the poorly shaped trees into good forms as well as the fruit.

KEEPING DIRT OUT.

Prof. Fraser of Illinois Experiment Station Has Something to Say About Clean Milk.

Prof. Fraser, of the Illinois agricultural experiment station, calculates from extensive experiments that from muddy udders one ounce of dirt would fall into the milk in 32 milkings, or that every 275 pounds of milk would contain one ounce of filth. This accounts for the solid matters which can be strained from the milk; but what of the matters in solution? Where a milker wets his hands with milk and proceeds to strip milk from a filthy udder, liquid filth enters the milk and cannot be removed. Such milk is a manure soup in some instances, and this liquid contamination is worse than the presence of solid foreign bodies. Even where milk is taken from a cleansed udder, with dry hands, into a clean pail in a perfectly sanitary place the milk contains hundreds of germs, for germs even enter the udder and come away in the first strippings.

There is little if any danger to be feared from the few germs present in such milk so long as the milk is quickly cooled to 40 degrees or less, but there is little milk so clean as this unless produced in a dairy where "cleanliness is paramount." In the ordinary dairy stable filth germs are everywhere. When a ray of bright sunlight enters at a crack or little window myriads of particles are seen to be floating in the air, and these particles mean that germs, invisible to the naked eye, are likewise there and capable of being caught and grown upon the surface of a suitable laboratory medium, or in a suitable medium such as warm milk.

To prevent thousands, yes, millions of germs from entering milk, milking should be delayed until bedding or feed has been put down or when cows have entered the barn. Every possible precaution must then be taken from the time the milk is drawn from the cow until it is delivered to the customer to prevent germ invasion. Milk that is placed in an open can and "dipped out" to customers on a milk route cannot possibly escape becoming contaminated with germs each time the can is opened out of doors and the dipper is constantly catching and carrying germs. On a suitable medium germ colonies grow wherever a germ has fallen. Prof. Fraser exposed such media in different places and found the following number of germs present: Open field, 0.9; barnyard, 13; poorly kept barn during milking, 168; well-kept barn during milking, 32; before feeding, 46; after feeding, 109; after brushing cows, 307; under apparently clean udders, 578; under washed udders, 192. The dishes containing medium used for growth of these colonies had an area of about ten square inches and were exposed about half a minute.

DUMP FOR A SLED.

Convenient Arrangement for Cart for Hauling Manure in the Winter Time.

Dump carts for hauling manure and other articles are usually associated with wheels, but for hauling out manure in winter the wheel cart is not practicable, says a writer in one of

our exchanges. Here is a dumping arrangement applied to a sled—an idea borrowed from the dump cars that are used for grading railroads. Anyone can see from the cut how the principle is applied. The "dump" must be pivoted high enough, so that when the pin is pulled the "dump" will be sufficiently inclined to empty all the contents of the sled. Such an arrangement will be found most convenient where it is the practice to haul out the dressing, as it is made in winter, directly in the fields.

SEED THOUGHTS.

The chief value of paint is in appearance, but this is money.

Alfalfa hay is fine for young calves. Turn the sheep in the turnip field and let them harvest the crop.

Last call to look at the farm buildings. If they are not in good repair put them in proper shape at once.

Do not try to winter calves now; colts on late cut hay. Their stomachs are not strong enough to digest it.

Don't neglect to oil the bearings of farm tools and wagons. Neglect shortens their life and wears out the horses.

Keep Wind Off Cows.

A tight board fence or covered shed should extend 50 feet from the corner of the barn to shut off the cold winds. Wonderful what a difference this makes in the comfort of the stock. Set the posts three feet deep and six feet high before the ground freezes.

Preparation for the Messiah

Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 17, 1905
Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Malachi 3:1-12. Memory verses, 8-10.

GOLDEN TEXT—"I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before Me."—Mal. 3:1.

TIME.—It is commonly agreed that Malachi prophesied during Nehemiah's absence in Persia, between his first and second visit, that is in the years after B. C. 433.

PLACE.—Jerusalem and the vicinity.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.—The Forerunner.—Foretold in Mal. 3:1; 4:5, 6; Isa. 40:3-5. Came just before Christ's mission (Matt. 11:13; 14: 17; 12: 12; 21:32; Mark 9:13; Luke 1:76-79).

How He Prepared the Way.—Mal. 3:1; Isa. 40:2; Matt. 3:5-12; Mark 1:6-8; Luke 3:15; John 1:15-34.

The Good Times Promised.—Psa. 72:2-19; Isa. 2:4-5; 2:7-9; 11:6-10; 52:1-7; 64:11-15; 55:10; 60:1-8; 19: 20; 62:2, 3; Dan. 2:45; 7:13, 14; 2:27; John 3:28; Mic. 4: 1, 4; Hag. 2:7-9; Mal. 1:11; Rev. 5:10; Rev. 11:12-14.

The Two Conditions.—(1) Putting away sin (Lev. 26:40-45; 1 Kings 8:46-50); 2 Chron. 1:14; Isa. 1:6, 17; 55:6, 7; Jer. 4:14; 7:5-25; Ezek. 14:6; 18:21-31; 33:16-17; Matt. 3:7-8; 4:17; Luke 12:3; 18:18, 14; Acts 2:28; 8:22-25.

(2) Religion in heart and life (Psa. 1:1-24; 5: Isa. 44:3; 52:1; Jer. 2:28; Ezek. 11:19; 20:2; Joel 2:12-18; Matt. 18:3; John 3:3-5; Rom. 8:1; Eph. 2:1-6; 1 Tim. 4:8).

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 1. "I," God. "Will send my messenger." Revisers omit will, making the promise very imminent. This was best fulfilled in the sending of John the Baptist to prepare the way for Christ (See marginal references). "Prepare the way!" See Isa. 40:3, 4. "The Lord . . . shall suddenly come." Not content with sending messengers, God Himself will come to visit His people. This was fulfilled in the coming of Jesus, the Son of God. "Ye seek, ye delight." Some people of those days were earnestly longing for the Messiah's coming. "Messenger of the covenant." The Lord, who had repeatedly entered into covenant with Israel.

V. 2. "Who may abide . . . His coming?" He who comes is the Holy One. In His presence, sin will stand revealed. "Refiner's fire;" Precious metals are refined by casting the ore into the fierce heat of a furnace, where all dross is burned away, and only the purified metal remains. "Fuller's soap;" A fuller was one who cleansed cloth.

V. 3. "Sons of Levi;" The Levites, being the religious leaders of the people, are first to be purified.

V. 4. "Then . . . pleasant unto the Lord;" Only they whose hearts are pure can offer acceptable offerings to our God (Matt. 5:8). The offering of a humble, contrite heart He will never despise.

V. 5. "I will come . . . judgment." People had declared (2:7) that it seemed most profitable to do evil, and that the just God had departed from them. To this the prophet replies that, when God comes to purify His own people, He will also condemn the wicked. "Swift witness;" He will come so suddenly that He will catch them in their very acts of wickedness; He Himself will be their witness.

V. 6. "I change not . . . not summed." Our God is eternal and unchangeable. As Jehovah, He had entered into covenant with the Jews.

V. 7. "From the days of your fathers;" The ancestors of these Jews had repeatedly done just as these had done now. But once more God says: "Return unto Me, and I will return unto you."

V. 8. "Will a man rob God?" To rob God would be a most atrocious crime. Yet it is the very sin of which people of all ages have been guilty (Mal. 1: 6-9). The one thing His heart yearns for is our sincere love.

V. 9. "Cursed;" The troubles that had come upon them had been sent as reminders of their neglect of God.

V. 10. "All the tithes;" The whole tithe. It is still a very good plan for us to set apart one-seventh of our time (the Sabbath), and one-tenth of our money for God's specific use. The latter may be applied in helping the poor, building and supporting churches, sending the Gospel to the heathen. "Storehouse;" Around the temple on three sides were built chambers in which the tithes should be stored. At this time they were so empty that one had been used as a home for Tobiah (Neh. 13:4-9). "Meat in mine house;" Sufficient to carry on the worship and work of God.

V. 11. "The devourer;" The locust which was eating the scanty crops. "Cast her fruit;" The grapes shall not fall without ripening. If we make God and God's work our first care, God will care for us and love.

V. 12. "All nations . . . blessed." If God were allowed to have His way in purifying and blessing His people, all neighboring nations would be amazed at Israel's prosperity and would recognize it as the gift of Jehovah. So to-day, those Christians who allow Jesus to have the right of way in their lives, honor their Saviour and attract others to Him.

V. 13. "Friend—What made you blush so during the ceremony?"

Bride—Oh, I felt so cheap!

"Cheap?"

"Yes, papa gave me away, you know."

Cleveland Leader.

ENGLISH GIRLS' NEW POWER

Fair Young Britons Are Achieving Wonders in the Political Field.

English women are taking a more active interest in politics every day. The success of the political woman was a foregone conclusion from the first, but one of the recent developments is the keen interest and active part taken by girls—sometimes still in their teens.

Many society women who are regarded as leaders of the woman's cause have carefully supervised the political education of their daughters. Before her marriage, Lady Marjorie Sinclair frequently accompanied her mother, the countess of Aberdeen, on the platform at meetings of liberal women, and Lady Helen Stavordale helped the marchioness of Londonderry to discharge her duties in connection with the Primrose league. Another young society woman who promises to become a star in the political arena is the countess of Crewe.

Probably the most interesting band of young women politicians are the daughters of the earl and countess of Carlisle. Lady Dorothy Howard, a pretty, fair-haired, fresh-complexioned girl, and a Girton graduate, has been accustomed to public speaking since she was 16.

The old order of women's rights was contented to work and wait, but the younger school believes in hustling, and promises to outstrip the old brigade in point of achievement.

PRODUCED ARTIFICIALLY.

Process by Which English Chemist Makes Diamonds of Small Size.

Diamonds are not born but made with unprecedented success by Dr. Burton, of Cambridge, England, who has proved that the inestimable gem is a denser form of carbon than graphite, and that a lesser pressure than hitherto has been supposed suffices for producing artificial diamonds. He uses a molten alloy of lead and some metallic calcium, which can also hold a small quantity of carbon in solution. If the calcium is separated from the molten mass some of the carbon crystallizes. The separation of calcium can be accomplished through steam. If the introduction of steam is made during full red heat small graphite crystals are formed in the resulting crust of lime; if the steam is introduced during low red heat no graphite is formed, but a number of microscopic crystals are formed, the properties of which are entirely identical with those of natural diamonds. These diamonds possess a high refractive power, and therefore strengthen the belief that some day the chemist may produce gems of sufficient size and perfection to compete with the natural stone.

Identification for Warships.

The German admiralty has resolved upon furnishing ships of war with means for recognizing each other's identity at distances too great for reading the name of the vessel. This is to be effected by the use of rings or bands on the chimney-stack, differing in number and color. The colors used will be black, white, red and yellow.

V. 7. "From the days of your fathers;" The ancestors of these Jews had repeatedly done just as these had done now. But once more God says: "Return unto Me, and I will return unto you."

V. 8. "Will a man rob God?" To rob God would be a most atrocious crime. Yet it is the very sin of which people of all ages have been guilty (Mal. 1: 6-9). The one thing His heart yearns for is our sincere love.

V. 9. "Cursed;" The troubles that had come upon them had been sent as reminders of their neglect of God.

V. 10. "All the tithes;" The whole tithe. It is still a very good plan for us to set apart one-seventh of our time (the Sabbath), and one-tenth of our money for God's specific use. The latter may be applied in helping the poor, building and supporting churches, sending the Gospel to the heathen. "Storehouse;" Around the temple on three sides were built chambers in which the tithes should be stored. At this time they were so empty that one had been used as a home for Tobiah (Neh. 13:4-9). "Meat in mine house;" Sufficient to carry on the worship and work of God.

V. 11. "The devourer;" The locust which was eating the scanty crops. "Cast her fruit;" The grapes shall not fall without ripening. If we make God and God's work our first care, God will care for us and love.

V. 12. "All nations . . . blessed." If God were allowed to have His way in purifying and blessing His people, all neighboring nations would be amazed at Israel's prosperity and would recognize it as the gift of Jehovah. So to-day, those Christians who allow Jesus to have the right of way in their lives, honor their Saviour and attract others to Him.

V. 13. "Friend—What made you blush so during the ceremony?"

Bride—Oh, I felt so cheap!

"Cheap?"

"Yes, papa gave me away, you know."

Cleveland Leader.

MARKET REPORTS.

Cincinnati, Dec. 9.

CATTLE—Common \$2.85 @ 3.85
Heavy steers 4.65 @ 4.85

CALVES—Extra \$0.85

HOGS—Choice packers 5.00 @ 5.10

Common packers 4.45 @ 4.55

SWINE—Extra 4.55 @ 4.90

LAMBS—Extra \$0.75

FLOUR—Spring patent 5.15 @ 5.35

WHEAT—No. 2 red 21 @ 22

No. 3 mixed 21 @ 22

OATS—No. 2 mixed 20 @ 21

RYE—No. 2 20 @ 21

PORK—Moss timothy 13.00 @ 13.25

LARD—Steam 4.15 @ 4.25

BUTTER—Choice dairy 6.00 @ 6.15

CHEDDAR—Creamery 2.75 @ 2.85

APPLES—Choice 2.00 @ 2.10

TOBACCO—New 5.00 @ 5.15

Old 4.50 @ 4.75

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Winter straight 5.10 @ 5.20

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

W.L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE
SHOES

Also, \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.25
for Men; \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.00 for
Boys; \$2.00 and \$1.75 for Youths.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. Inspection invited.

COYLE & HAYES
BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mrs. Martha Lamson, the mother of Mrs. L. V. Dodge, fell while in the act of sitting down in a chair last Thursday and broke her hip. Mrs. Lamson is over 80 years old and it is doubted if she will ever be able to walk again.

Miss Ruth Wiggins, Miss Laura Bell McGinnis, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., and Mr. G. R. Glotfelter, of Yukon, Okla. Ter., visited in Berea Wednesday. They called at the Printing office, where Ernst Wiggins is pressman.

A crossing is being laid on Main Street over Walnut Street, and incidentally a fence is being built to keep traffic within the bounds of the street. It will be a great improvement.

President Blanchard, of Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill., preached a very able sermon at the Parish House last Sunday morning. He also preached at the College Chapel service at the Tabernacle, Sunday night and, gave the Monday Lecture at the College Monday morning. The largest congregation of the year so far listened to him Sunday night.

Every one to whom the Citizen comes this week is invited to become a subscriber if he is not already so. A dollar a year and a beautiful picture as a premium. A good commission to agents. Write for particulars.

Frank M. Livingood, of last year's graduating class at the College, is now at Cristobal in the Canal Zone. He says he is nicely located there and likes his work.

Perry James, of Pulaski County, has bought the Jno. A. Wilson farm, two and a half miles north of Berea, paying therefor \$540. The sale was made through G. D. Holliday.

Mr. Parker Anderson, a farmer living near Paint Lick, met with a painful accident Monday morning opposite the Hospital. In attempting to get on his wagon, he slipped and fell, and one wheel of the wagon ran over his body. The wagon was heavily loaded with lumber. Mr. Anderson was taken to the Hospital. It is hoped no serious internal symptoms may develop.

Rev. William Davison, of Somerset, will preach in the Congregational church next Sunday morning. Many of our readers will remember Mr. Davison as a very able preacher who preached in this locality ten years ago. All are invited to come and hear him.

The Harmonic Christmas Concert will be given at the Tabernacle next Monday night. The Club will present the Cantata of Ruth with orchestral accompaniment. Miss Putnam, Soprano, will take the part of Ruth, Miss Ambrose, Contralto, will take the part of Naomi, Miss Fee, Contralto, will take the part of Orpha, and Mr. Horton, Basso, will take the part of Boaz. The usual admission. This will mark one of the principal musical events of the season and all should attend.

Rev. T. A. Kitchen will preach at Hart's Chapel next Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mr. M. J. Gabbard and Professor Dodge went to Disputants last week and mustered in one new member of the G. A. R. Outpost at that place.

Professor Dodge has gone to Louisville this week on business pertaining to the G. A. R. State Encampment to be held here next summer.

Regular meeting of James A. West Post, G. A. R. Saturday night. All Comrades in vicinity urged to attend.

Miss Addie Kinney, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. L. O. Lester, returned to her home in Corbin last Saturday.

The plumbing in Supt. Edward's house is about completed. It is being done by student labor under the direction of Engineer Dick.

Mrs. Jones's house on Richmond Street caught fire Friday about noon. Fortunately the fire was seen by passers by before much damage was done.

Mr. Tyler, representing the Automatic Telephone Company of Chicago, is in town in the interests of his company.

Messrs. Rigby, Gamble, Dick, and Horton have organized the Aerial Quartette and will soon make a little tour as entertainers. Those who heard them at Sunday night Chapel as they sang Remember Now Thy Creator will have no doubt of their success.

Minter and Pierson give up their occupancy of the stable on Main Street on the first of January and Mr. Johnson, of the firm of Bogie and Johnson, will take the stand. The building now occupied by Bogie and Johnson will be closed.

Mr. J. Burdette is suffering from a very severe inflammation of his eyes.

Mr. Ed. Shockley has sold his house and lot on Tunnel Street to a Mr. James, of Rockcastle County. Consideration, \$600. Mr. G. D. Holliday negotiated the sale. Mr. James comes here to educate his children. Mr. Shockley proposes to go on a farm.

The Rail Road has built an excellent six room house for the foreman of its section gang, and two double houses for the use of the hands. These houses are well built and equipped, and are furnished practically to their occupants.

It is reported that the firm of Bicknell and Early has been dissolved. Mr. Early selling out his interest to Mr. Bicknell. Mr. Chrisman has moved his stock of furniture into the part of the store formerly devoted to hardware.

Attention is called to the change in the time of the College and Union church Sunday Schools. They now begin fifteen minutes earlier than has been the case heretofore, being at 9:30 instead of 9:45. This necessitates a change in the time of preaching.

at the Parish House, it now being 10:45 instead of 11:00.

Miss Cora Smith, on Boone Street, has been suffering for sometime with mental trouble. It is expected that she will soon recover.

A Plea for the Mountain Girl.

Subsequent to the publication of Senator Blackburn's infamous tirade against the mountain people, President Frost, of Berea College, by a careful research into the annals of revolutionary history, demonstrated to the public through the columns of the Citizen the ancestry of the mountaineers. As one who has associated a long time with the people of the hill country and for the benefit of the large number of mountain students who will attend Berea College during the winter term, I wish to exonerate them from an unfair and biased allegation.

Some time since a statement under the following caption: Solution of the Servant Problem—was circulated in a certain periodical, the substance of the article reading thus: Mountain girls who receive training in Berea College make excellent servants in the wealthy homes of the North, etc. etc.

For the past ten years Berea has been the Mecca of the young people of Eastern Kentucky because it is accessible to those comparatively without means. Its philanthropic and evangelical influence has sent light and inspiration into hundreds of homes, as "a city that is set on a hill." And it is due to the philanthropy of this institution that the mountain girls and boys often find homes among the wealthy for a time in order that they may obtain means to push on through college. But God forbid that the mantle of servitude, falling from the shoulders of the emancipated freedmen, should descend permanently as a sable pall upon the unsophisticated mountain girl. God forbid that her real merit should be hidden for an instant under the bushel of such an unpardonable error.

Upon the sea of commotion, where so many false theories are afloat, let us gather up the flotsam and jetsam of truth, the things most easily realized and understood. Mountain life tends to make men narrow. Like the toad in the tree, we unconsciously become a part of our surroundings. This is a law of nature and cannot be repealed by an act of Congress, though fortunately it can be modified by change and travel. Alas, but few have the opportunity to travel. In many hundreds of isolated homes the early morning, midday, and evening work must go on. Even school days are so generally interrupted by tasks as to preclude the joy of an education. It often occurs that the eldest of a large family is a girl. If so, her life is one of service. She must forego many pleasures to keep the machinery of the home going. She takes the place in love and is following the line of her heart's holiest instincts, for deep devotion and reverential love are the characteristics of the mountain girls. The proof of this is the quiet, loving service rendered uncomplainingly day after day. But the fact that the mountain girl serves her own willingly and lovingly is no reason why she should be looked upon as the source of service to those who will consider her only a "servant."

Now as to the possibilities of the mountain girl. If the standard of the women of the mountains is to be raised, they must have larger opportunities for mental and spiritual development. Hitherto they have been taught falsely that all wealth must be acquired by manual labor and the most rigid economy. They have been taught that a man is practically a thief who earns more than daily wages, and that a capitalist is the natural foe of the laborer. Now no woman should drudge but all should labor with discretion as physically able. Farm labor for a woman is a treadmill. The eternal climb must be kept up, but the altitude never heightens. For more than a half a century hundreds of women whom I know in the mountains have spent their lives in washing, ironing, baking, scrubbing, churning, hoeing, yes, and sometimes plowing in the fields. Their toilsome, dreary life has been unrelieved by any incident or byplay, even by a visit to town. A narrow ignoramus long ago said, "The home is woman's sphere. Women should cook and gossip, rock cradles and darn socks, only this and nothing more." But civilization says, "Women should watch and work in all things that shape and mould the home, whether it be money, lands, politics, or schools."

Fortunately the school has at least come to the relief of the mountain girl. A life of service is hers still, but with change and solace for the erstwhile cheerless life. There are now the social functions, the Institute, the Association of Teachers, and the daily contact with other lives. While in the capacity of teacher, the mountain girl can do much to combat the prejudice against woman's progress. Placed upon an equality with men, her real usefulness is recognized. She is

therefore proud of her womanhood, proud of her ability to teach others the responsibilities of citizenship and their duties to society. At last her true position is coming to be recognized and as Carlyle says: "Brother," we substitute Sister, "thou hast possibilities in thee for much, the possibility of writing on the eternal skies the record of a heroic life."

LUCY K. FLANERY, Berea, Ky.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Prof. Marsh is spending a few days visiting schools in Pulaski county.

The Model Schools are busy with reviews and finishing examinations. A large attendance is expected in the winter term and preparations are being made for two more schools than last year.

Prof. Edwards and family have just moved into their new home which they built this fall on Richmonde pike near the Coyle property.

Our new Chapel Building is rapidly nearing completion, and will be dedicated the 7th of January with appropriate services.

The men who earned their B's in football this year are: Marsh, Welch, Burgess, Bender, Ernst, Hunt, Clark, Treadway, Hudson, Huff, Stilwell, Fowler, Daniels, Frost.

Berea College celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of William Lloyd Garrison, Dec. 8th. In the afternoon the schools were closed and the students assembled in the Tabernacle where an interesting and appropriate program was carried out. President Frost gave an inspiring and instructive lecture on the life and works of Garrison. After his lecture appropriate recitations and readings were given by Harriet Eyeler, Clifford Britton, George Anderson, Louis Baker, Helen Frenger and Mayne Tilford.

C. L. Phelps, who was in school two years ago, is now Superintendent of Schools at Fresno, California. Mr. Phelps went to California for his health, but could not refrain from doing the school work which he loves.

The new dynamo for the Electric Light Plant has arrived. It is now in the Power House and will soon be installed. The wire to go to the new Chapel is on the way.

The emergency dormitories are nearly finished, the first one now being already done save for the hanging of the doors. These buildings are a triumph of economy, efficiency, and speed of workmanship.

The College has closed a contract with the Automatic Telephone Company of Chicago, for the replacing of all the phones now in use by it by phones of the Automatic system. The plant will be installed by the first of January. This system does away with a central exchange. Connections are made automatically. The plant is to be operated by a storage battery connected with the College dynamo.

The Winter term of Berea College opens at 8 a.m. of Wednesday, January 3, 1903.

The paneling and finishing of the Chapel building is going on rapidly. It will be a beautiful as well as a commodious building, and one of which every citizen of the vicinity as well as every student of the College should be proud. It is to be lighted by electricity and the beautiful chandeliers are now in place, swung from the ceiling by massive chains.

Steam heat is now being installed in the South Annex of the Ladies Hall. The Annex will accommodate about twenty girls in its dormitory department, and will enable five hundred students to take their meals in the Hall at one time.

The football team had its picture taken Tuesday afternoon. The team then got together and in a neat little speech Capt. Marsh thanked them for their loyalty and work this fall. The purpose was to elect a captain for next year and that honor fell to Welch.

The new Chapel will be dedicated on the first Sunday of the term, and of the new year, January 7.

Cards—Visiting cards can be had at the Citizen Office. Aluminum Case, with your name engraved on it, and fifty cards to fit in the case, all for only 75 cents, or \$1.00 for one hundred cards and case.

FOR RENT.

Rooms for rent, well located and ventilated. Enquire of C. C. Rhodes.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Houses and lots in Berea, Kentucky. Call on

A. H. Short.

GIFTS FOR EVERYBODY

We believe we have enough presents in our store to fill all the trees in the country. We believe that nowhere can you find as large an assortment or as diversified a collection. The things we have are from all over the world. The Old World and the New World, North, South, East and West have contributed to this vast array, there are presents for everybody.

Boys

Drums, horns, toys of all kinds, books of travel and adventure, sleds, knives, big tin tops that hum.

Every boy's most fancied wish can be supplied from this large collection.

Girls

Dolls, dishes and Small Work Boxes. Things to make Baby Clothes with. Stories of Fairies and other child stories. Dolls and little Knick Knacks and Bottles of Scent, Candy for their stockings. If there is anything that a girl likes it is here. Come and see.

We can please the heart of the older folks as well. In this big store are many nice presents for Papa and Mamma and Brother and Sister so many we can't begin to count them. Best way is to come and look around.

This Is The Toy Store

Every toy you can think of is here. Noisy toys and toys that are dumb, showy toys and ugly toys, things that run—engines and automobiles and flying machines, everything you ever thought of or ever will think of. Lots of them—see them.

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

...Furniture is a Necessity...

You must have it to make your home or room look and feel comfortable for the winter. There is no better time to buy than now and we have the things you need: Kitchen, Dining-room and Parlor Furniture, Bedroom Suites, Desks, Carpets, Window Shades, Pictures, etc.

LOUIS O. LESTER

Next to the Mill, Chestnut Ave.,
Phone 93

The Little Four

American Fence, 4 ft. high, 28 cents per Rod.

500 Locust Posts, 15 cents each.

Peerless Washing Machine, \$2.75.

Building Paper, 49 cents per Roll.

A. P. SETTLE, Jr.

XMAS

IS

HERE

And it is time for Everybody to buy Xmas presents. You cannot find a better and cheaper place than

The New Cash Store

RHODUS & GREEN, PROPS.

IMPORTANT NEWS ITEMS CONDENSED.

Interesting Happenings Boiled Down For the Busy Reader.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NOTES.

What Our Government Officials Are Doing—Crimes and Casualties—A Summary of Prominent Events Throughout the Globe.

Congressional Proceedings.

The assembling of the 59th congress on the 4th for the first session was without unusual features. Speaker Cannon and other officers of the house were re-elected. A brief session was held by the senate, which adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Platt (Ct.) after new senators had been sworn in. A large number of bills were introduced in the house covering a large variety of subjects.

Senator Newlands introduced a resolution providing for national incorporation of railroads.

An appropriation of \$11,000,000 was voted toward the construction of the Panama canal by the house on the 7th. It was a compromise between the \$16,500,000 carried in the bill under consideration and an estimate of something over \$16,000,000, recommended by Mr. Williams, the democratic leader.

Representative Littlefield, of Maine, introduced a bill providing a death penalty for an assassin of the president, vice president or any ambassador or minister of a foreign country to the United States.

Representative Hardwick reintroduced a joint resolution declaring that it is the policy of the United States to grant independence to the Philippines as soon as a stable government is established in the islands.

Senator Culberson introduced a joint resolution setting aside one-half of the appropriated public lands in the Philippines belonging to the United States to create a permanent public free school fund.

Miscellaneous.

The resignation of Senator Chauncy M. Depew as a director of the Equitable Life Assurance society, was received by President Morton. Mr. Morton said that the resignation would be acted upon December 27.

Attention was directed to the possibility of criminal action growing out of the investigation of life insurance methods by a visit paid by District Attorney Jerome to the legislative committee while it was holding its hearing in the city hall. Mr. Jerome said that he wanted to find out when he could get possession of a copy of the report of the committee. Chairman Armstrong already has said that he hopes to have it ready for the legislature when it meets next January.

The legislative committee which is investigating life insurance conditions determined to send to District Attorney Jerome the request that the institute proceedings against Thomas F. Ryan, manager and owner of the majority of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance society, to punish Mr. Ryan for refusing to answer questions. The resignation of Robert H. McCurdy, general manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., was presented to the board of trustees and accepted. The resignation takes effect December 31.

A report was published that John A. McCall, of the New York Life Insurance Co., would resign. In an interview Mr. McCall denied the report.

The controversy between the powers and the sultan regarding international control of Macedonian finances, is regarded by the French foreign office as closed. The international fleet is remaining inactive.

Rotten eggs were thrown at Madame Sarah Bernhardt after the performance at the Auditorium, Quebec, because she displeased a number of people in that city on account of an interview she gave to a number of newspaper men.

The restoration of pensions to remarried widows after their second husband has died or the woman has been divorced through no fault of her self is provided for in a bill introduced in the senate by Senator Burrows.

The shops of the Union Dry Docks Co. and the Erie transfer and freight house, Buffalo, were destroyed by fire, causing a loss estimated at \$131,000.

Charles E. Ehler, who was some years ago said to have been an important witness in the trials arising out of the killing of Gov. Goebel, in Kentucky, and who has been a merchant at Nome, Alaska, Fort Worth and Camp McKinley, was shot in the breast by an unknown assailant in front of the Southern hotel, Bakerfield, Cal.

Henry Bates, a negro, was hanged at Columbus, Tex., for having committed a murderous assault upon Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kuhle, whose home he robbed.

Orland C. Post, general auditor of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., died at his home in East Orange, N. J. He was born in Columbia, O.

The first legal execution in the history of Fulton county, Georgia, for the crime of criminal assault, took place in Atlanta, when Jim Wilker, the self-confessed negro assailant of Mrs. Alice Moore, was hanged.

The situation in St. Petersburg is visibly growing worse. The critical moment for Count Witte is coming when the liberal elements will demand his resignation. A resolution by the agriculturists at Moscow demanding the immediate dismissal of the present cabinet denotes the beginning of the movement away from Count Witte and signs indicate that this movement will gain in intensity soon.

Mutineers have seized the arsenal at Ekaterinodar and secured 16,000 rifles which have been distributed at Ekaterinodar and Novorossiysk. It's also said that a revolt has broken out at Elisabethpol.

Agrarian disturbances have begun in some parts of Poland. In the government of Lublin, the peasants ordered the landlords to leave their estates, telling them that the lands belonged to the people.

Father Capon, leader of the workingmen on "Red Sunday," January 22, was condemned to death by a central revolutionary tribunal. Two emissaries of the committee were named to carry out the sentence.

The ferment among the troops is increasing at Warsaw. A hundred soldiers of the Kexholm regiment headed a procession singing revolutionary songs.

Many officers are being killed by rebellious troops at Harbin. Reserve officers are not permitted to return home. All messages from Manchuria are censored.

The French senate, after a long debate, adopted the bill for the separation of church and state by a vote of 181 against 102. The vote was announced amid enthusiastic scenes. The law becomes operative at once.

Pat Crowe, who has been on trial on a charge of shooting with intent to kill Officer Albert Jackson on the night of September 6, was acquitted. He was remanded to jail where he will be held until he can be tried on the charge of highway robbery in connection with the kidnapping of Edward Cudahy at Omaha, Neb.

Commander Cameron McR. Winslow, formerly naval aide to the president and now in the command of the Mayflower, has been selected to command the new protected cruiser Charleston.

Fugitives who have arrived at Vienna state that the conditions in Odessa and Bessarabia are desperate. During the rioting of the last few days they assert 8,000 persons, including many students, have been killed or wounded.

A secret meeting at Chinampas of the leaders of a conspiracy to assassinate all the Korean ministers who signed the treaty with Japan was surprised by Japanese troops who arrested ten of the conspirators.

The third International Congress of American Republics will meet in Rio Janeiro January 21, 1906.

Joseph W. Fairbanks, one of the founders of the republican party, died at Farmington, Vt., aged 84 years.

Secretary of War Taft submitted his annual report to the president, showing the operations of the army for the past year. The army during the past year has remained virtually as organized in 1902. Its maximum strength, not including the hospital corps, as now fixed by executive order, is 60,475 enlisted men. During the year ended June 30, 1905, there were 155 second lieutenants appointed in the army. The aggregate strength of the organized militia of the states and territories December 31, 1904, as shown by the annual returns, was 121,908, consisting of 9,154 officers and 112,754 non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, etc.

The valuable presents and trophies of Miss Alice Roosevelt's trip to the Orient were placed in her possession. They arrived about five weeks ago, but were given their turn in examination and appraisal.

The University of Michigan Athletic Association netted \$25,000 profit on the 1905 football season.

Wm. R. Hearst announces that he is not a candidate for governor of New York.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending December 7 numbered 203, against 188 the previous week, 231 in the like week of 1904, 241 in 1903 and 247 in 1902.

Elsie Parker, colored, was stabbed and almost instantly killed in the corridor of the West Side police court, New York. William Williams, a negro, who had been summoned to court by the woman to answer to a charge of assault, was arrested for the murder.

Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker accepted, on behalf of the state, the monument to the 19th Pennsylvania volunteers on Orchard Knob, and turned it over to the national government.

The American ambassador, Mr. Meyer, arrived at St. Petersburg from Berlin by rail.

Mystery surrounds the case of W. D. Johnson, a resident of North Birmingham, Ala., who was found dead near his home with a bullet wound in his right side. It was on the testimony of Johnson that Harry Scroggins is now in jail, charged with the murder of D. W. West, whose body was found near the same place.

Gen. Manuel Sangalli, independent in politics, resigned the presidency of the Cuban senate, thus opening the way for the selection as his successor of a member of the moderate or administration party.

Herbert Squires may be given a new post. After his conference with Secretary Root it was semi-officially announced that the former minister to Cuba will not leave the diplomatic service.

The funeral services of the late Jas. Russell Parsons, United States consul general, took place at Christ church, Mexico City.

Senator John H. Mitchell died at Portland, Ore. The end was peaceful. An hour before the patient's heart had ceased to beat he was in a profound coma. Every effort known to science was made to prolong his life, but without success. Senator Mitchell was seized with a hemorrhage after having a tooth extracted.

Vice President Fairbanks will not appoint a committee of senators to attend the funeral of Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, and it is the understanding that the senate will not follow the custom of setting aside a day for eulogies on the dead senator.

Without a tremor and without a word, Mrs. Mary Mabel Rogers marched to her death on the gallows at the state prison at Windsor, Vt., and paid the penalty of murdering her husband, Marcus Rogers, at Bennington, on August 13, 1902. To all appearances Mrs. Rogers was the calmest person in the chamber of death.

With very simple ceremony the body of Mrs. Mary M. Rogers, who was hanged at Windsor, Vt., for the murder of her husband, was buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

"I would resign my position, however high it might be, before I would be the one to execute a death sentence, whether the condemned person were a man or a woman," said Gov. E. W. Hoch, of Kansas, in talking of the execution at Windsor, Vt., of Mrs. Mary Rogers.

The secret service has announced the discovery of a new counterfeit ten dollar United States (Buffalo) note, series 1901, Lyons register, Roberts treasurer.

The old frigate Nipsic, at one time the crown of the American navy, and the only American warship to escape the typhoon at Apia, Samoa, in 1889, is to go into commission at the Puget Sound navy yard as a prison ship.

Rev. N. R. Torrey, an evangelist, who has been conducting a four years' world-wide revival, returned with his family to New York on the Baltic.

Two men are dead, one is dying and two others are in a serious condition as the result of being overcome by the fumes of coal gas in the tar paper mill of W. H. Rankin, at Elizabeth, N. J.

It is stated that the Ryan syndicate of New York has closed a \$15,000,000 deal by which it secures possession of coal, iron and railway property in the vicinity of Bluefield, Tenn.

Dr. Zadoc Kohn, grand rabbi of the Central Consistory of Israelites in France, died in Paris. He occupied the highest office among the Hebrews of France.

Ray T. Vanettisch, state service editor of the Pueblo (Col.) Chieftain, broke the world's typewriting record for both the 30 minutes and one hour tests, taking 2,600 words during the first 30 minutes and finishing the hour with 4,312 words.

Mrs. Louise Eldridge, the actress, who retired from the stage eight years ago, died at the home of her son in New York. She was 75 years old and went on the stage in 1844.

Attorney General Mayer, with the assistance of Superintendent of Elections Morgan, has unearthed nearly 1,000 cases of fraud at the last election in New York city.

The marital troubles of William Ellis Corey, president of the billion dollar steel corporation, presented new feature when the story gained currency that the retirement of Mr. Corey was decided on six months ago and was permanently demanded at that time.

The meeting of the board of governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers' association to consider co-operation with cotton growers was called for Charlotte, N. C., December 19 instead of the 9th, as at first stated.

By the breaking out of smallpox on the naval yacht Sybil, assigned for the use of President Roosevelt and family, the vessel is practically quarantined and the crew put under close observation by the health authorities. Only one case has developed, that of Clarence Marlow, a negro sailor.

The body of Miss Etta R. Hines, head nurse of the Grundy sanitarium at Relay, Md., who disappeared some days ago, was found in the water at Petapsco Dam. There were no marks of violence on the body.

Prime Minister Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has succeeded in forming a new British cabinet.

Kid McCoy sent a challenge to Jas. J. Corbett for a fight, the terms of which are to be arranged later, it being understood that a new club in Delaware formed by Tom O'Rourke will offer a purse of \$20,000.

Provision for construction of a dry dock at Pensacola, Fla., capable of accommodating the largest ships in the navy, is urged by Dr. Adm. W. L. Capps, chief constructor of the navy, in his annual report.

The convicts in the Cuban penitentiary mutinied and a fierce fight between them and the guards followed in which two of the prisoners were mortally wounded, 16 more or less seriously wounded and three of the guards badly injured.

Baroness Sedwitz, sister of Marquis DeMontiers, both of whom were read as wards of Bishop John Lancaster Spalding, of the diocese of Peoria, Ill., and created a sensation over the world by renouncing Catholicism a year ago, is in Peoria to see Bishop Spalding and effect a reconciliation with the noted prelate. It is announced semi-officially that the famous woman will sue for readmission to the Roman church.

Henry Bates, a negro, was hanged at Columbus, Tex., for having committed a murderous assault upon Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kuhle, whose home he robbed.

Orland C. Post, general auditor of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., died at his home in East Orange, N. J. He was born in Columbus, O.

The first legal execution in the history of Fulton county, Georgia, for the crime of criminal assault, took place in Atlanta, when Jim Wilker, the self-confessed negro assailant of Mrs. Alice Moore, was hanged.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.

The Annual Report of Postmaster General Cortelyou.

At the End of the Year There Were in Operation 68,131 Post Offices—The Number of Employees Is About 280,000.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Postmaster General Cortelyou, in his annual report for the past fiscal year, says that while a self-sustaining condition of the post office department would be gratifying, he is less concerned about the deficit than the efficiency of administration. For the fiscal year 1905 the total receipts from all sources were \$15,826,585, and total expenditures \$16,718,159, leaving a deficit of \$1,892,584. In connection with these figures the postmaster general directs attention to the increased amount of free matter handled, which he says averaged 12.5 per cent. of the entire weight carried, or a loss in revenue of \$19,822,000. "Manifestly," he says, "had the matter now carried free been required to have been prepaid, notwithstanding the large expenditures for the rural free delivery service, there would have been no deficit."

Governmental control of the pneumatic tube service and mail wagon service is recommended and in the latter case an appropriation is asked to purchase wagons of approved pattern for carrying the mails. An increase of 5.7 per cent. in the amount of ordinary mail handled as compared with 1904 is noted in the railway mail service which the postmaster general shows a normal growth with gratifying maintenance of efficiency. During the year 12 clerks were killed while on duty and 125 seriously injured.

At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, there were in operation 68,131 post offices. The number of employees in the service at large is stated to be 280,000, of whom 1,169 are in the department at Washington.

A GENERAL STRIKE.

Probable That It Will Be Called in Russia After Christmas.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 9, via Edytukhen. Dec. 11.—There are many disorders in this city. M. Krustaleff, leader of the movement, has been arrested. This has created an immense sensation among the workmen. All the socialist, labor and kindred organizations are holding a meeting, at which most inflammatory speeches are being made in denunciation of the government and all are talking of a general strike in order to save their leader.

In an interview M. Krustaleff said: "It is probable that a general strike will be declared just after Christmas. Delegates who were sent to all parts of the country report that the proposal for a strike has been welcomed with enthusiasm and in fact that the whole country is ripe for revolution. A vast majority of the workmen are true revolutionaries, though starved some times compels them to subordinate their political aims. Preparation for an armed rising is well advanced, but it can not hope to succeed unless joined by a considerable body of troops.

DEATH LIST ON THE LAKES.

A Total of 215 Lives Lost During the Past Season.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—According to figures compiled by the Lake Marine News Bureau the death list on the great lakes during the season now closing has been the heaviest of any year since big steel vessels began to be used on the lakes. A total of 215 lives were lost. Of these 116 were lost during the three great storms of this fall. The remaining 99 were lost by falling overboard and like causes. During the season of 1904 only 49 lives were lost on the great lakes, this being the smallest loss on record, and only two of these were due to ship wrecks.

Anticipates Interest.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The secretary of the treasury announced that he has authorized the payment of the interest on United States government bonds due January 1, 1906, on December 15, 1905. The total interest payment anticipated will aggregate about \$4,200,000.

Called on King Haakon.

Stockholm, Dec. 11.—Charles H. Graves, United States minister to Sweden and Norway, returned here from Christiana where on Saturday he had an audience with King Haakon and presented the felicitations of President Roosevelt.

President's Long Trip.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Information has been given out that President Roosevelt has announced privately to some of his close personal friends at Washington that at the end of his term as president he will take a trip around the world.

The First Time in History.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 11.—For the first time in the history of the local weather bureau snowballing and sleighing are possible in El Paso before Christmas. Snow has been falling all day north and east for several hundred miles.

On Leave of Absence.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, has left Washington for the Pacific coast by way of Chicago and will sail in about ten days for home on an extended leave of absence.

STATE ODDS AND ENDS

HE CAME, BUT SHE WILL DIE.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly

MADISON COUNTY.

DREYFUS

Dec. 11.—Died December 4, 1905, Miss Maggie Hubbard. She leaves a sister, Mrs. Dock Todd, a brother, Jim Hubbard, to mourn her death, besides a host of relatives. She was about fifty years of age, and was a member of the Baptist church at Speedwell, and was buried near the church.—Lawrence and Charlie Powell made a business trip to Jackson county last week.—John Sandlin and wife were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Rose Saturday night.—Miss Martha and Green Powell attended church at Pilot Knob Sunday.—Jim Morris returned from a business trip to McKee last week.—George Sparks and family were the guests of Will Ogg and family Sunday.—W. P. Sandlin has been traveling for J. W. Zaring & Co., this week.—George Hill and wife went to Richmond shopping last week.

COLLEGE HILL

Dec. 10.—Hog killing is about over here.—Extensive repairs are being made on the Laine homestead, where Wash Laine, who has spent the summer with his son, H. A. Laine, will return about Christmas to reside with his daughter, Mrs. Anna L. Morgan, recently of Dayton, O.—John Ballew and wife, of Meadowbrook, spent Saturday night and Sunday with H. A. Laine and family. Mr. Ballew is one of the most successful negro farmers of Madison County.—Mr. and Mrs. Grace Holts have removed to Montecello, where Mr. Holts has a position.—Jack Hise and his son, Irvine, have removed with their families to Bybee town to reside.—Sam Willoughby has rented the "Billie" Jones farm on Kentucky river for the New Year.—Thomas Todd has sold his property and will go into business at Winchester soon.—H. A. Laine, chairman of Madison County Colored Teachers' Association, called that body to order Friday, December 1st, at 11:45. Miss Elsie Upthegrove served as Secretary. The meeting was a great success. Not less than twenty teachers were present besides a splendid audience of patrons and visitors. A nice dinner was served at the close. Prominent among visitors were President and Mrs. Frost of Berea College, Prof. L. V. Dodge and wife, Mr. A. W. Titus, Rev. H. Lewis of Paris, Mr. M. D. Flock of Kirksville, and Mrs. Milton Newman of Brassfield. Many interesting topics were discussed and many excellent papers read. After singing "God be with You," the Association adjourned "sine die."

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

DISPUTANTA

Dec. 11.—C. I. Ogg, of Berea, was on Clear Creek this week to see his mother, who is very sick.—Mrs. Sarah Johnson, of Brush Creek, who is blind, has been visiting relatives here.—Mr. M. O. Payne, our hustling merchant of Disputanta, made a flying trip to Richmond Monday.—Mr. J. E. McGuire, who has been in the spoke business at Brush Creek, has returned home.—Mr. Alex. Drew, of Richmond, passed through here on his way to Jackson County.—James Pennington has moved to Clear Creek.—There was a box supper at Davis Branch school house Saturday night.—Mrs. J. E. Hammond spent Sunday with Mrs. O. M. Payne.—Rev. Wesley Abney, of Johnetta, was with us Sunday.—Mr. D. N. Welch, of Berea, passed through here Tuesday.—Esq. G. V. Owens made a flying trip to Mt Vernon this week.—Mrs. Maggie Seals, of this place died on the 4th. Her remains were buried at the Chasteen grave yard.—Mrs. Sallie Hoskins, who has been living with her father, Mr. Anglin, has moved to Berea.—Mrs. Fannie Abney, of this place, visited home folks on Brush Creek Tuesday and Wednesday.

JACKSON COUNTY.

DOUBLE LICK

Dec. 8.—We are having very fine weather now; the farmers are all about done gathering corn.—Marshal John Mullins passed through our town yesterday.—Henry Martin and wife have been very sick, but are some better.—F. C. Jones killed his hogs the other day and says that he is enjoying life.—Joel Lakes, Sr., has been for the last few days very poorly, but is better.—Ben Drew went to Berea last Friday after a load of goods for L. B. Martin.—The young ladies of Pine Grove are preparing to have a Christmas tree at Pine Grove schoolhouse on the 23rd day of December, at one o'clock p.m. Young men, the young ladies invite you to come and take a part, but they want you to come sober. Don't come with the amber running down your chin, and a bottle of whiskey in your pocket. Now boys come and let the young ladies see how nice you can

behave.—Jas. Rose has returned from Louisville.—Mrs. Martha Brockway visited Widow Amyx last Sunday.—Tie and spoke making are all the go now in this locality.—Jas. Dougherty had a smoke house raising last Wednesday, and he says that he will have the meat to put in it.

SAND GAP

Dec. 11.—There was preaching last Saturday night at Mrs. Cindy Skinner's by the Rev. C. I. Powell. Owing to the bad weather there were only six in attendance.—Mr. Ben Campbell has just got back from Fog Brock's—E. E. Durham wore the blue ribbon as being the best ball player at Clover Bottom to day.—Christmas is approaching and we are all expecting to have a fine time at this place.—Your correspondent is informed that, Mr. E. E. Durham in this place is to be married to a Garrard county belle at Christmas. Success to the Citizen and its many readers.

The Progress of the Negro in One County in the South.

[Booker T. Washington, in The Outlook.]

If possible, I want to give the readers of The Outlook an idea of the progress of the negro race in a single county in one of the Southern States. For this purpose I select Gloucester County, Virginia. I take this one for the reason that I had the privilege of visiting it a number of years ago, just about the time when interest in the

poverty, have reached the point where they now own and pay taxes upon one-sixth of the real estate in this county. This property is very largely in the shape of small farms, varying in size from ten to one hundred and fifty acres. A large proportion of the farms contain about ten acres.

Cultivating their own farms is not the only occupation of these people. A large proportion of the laborers upon the farms owned by white people are negroes, and many of them are engaged in the oyster and fishing industries during a portion of the year. It is interesting to note the influence of this material growth upon the home life of the people. It is stated upon good authority that about twenty-five years ago at least three-fourths of the colored people lived in one-roomed cabins. Let a single illustration tell the story of the growth. In a school where there were thirty pupils ten testified that they lived in houses containing six rooms, and only one said that he lived in a house containing but a single room.

I have always believed that in proportion as the industrial, not omitting the intellectual, condition of my race was improved, in the same degree would their moral and religious life improve.

Some years ago, before the home life and economic condition of the people had improved, bastardy was common. In 1903 there were only eight cases of bastardy reported in the whole county and two of those were among the white population. During the year 1904 there was only one case of bastardy within a radius of ten miles of the court-house. Another gratifying evidence of progress is shown by the fact that there is very little evidence of immoral relations existing between the races. In the whole county, during the year 1903, about twenty-five years after the work

are very, very far below Gloucester County, but what has been done in this county can be equaled or surpassed in the near future if all of us, North and South, black and white, will do our whole duty.

BURNING FACTORIES.

Trains Held Up and a Search Made For Tobacco Buyers.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 12.—The bitter feeling against the tobacco trust in the "Black Patch District" of Southwestern Kentucky and Tennessee is being displayed in a sensational manner by the hold-up of trains and the dynamiting and burning of trust warehouses and factories and warnings to trust buyers in Todd county, Ky., the center of the district. Following the burning of the two large trust warehouses at Trenton, with a loss of \$7,000, the factory of Mrs. M. B. Penick, at Elkton, in the same section, was dynamited. The factory was used by the agent of the American Snuff Co., a branch of the American Tobacco Co. The agent had been warned not to receive any more tobacco from the trust, but paid no attention to it. The explosion demolished the factory and damaged houses and passenger coaches near, but no one was injured. As the Elkton and Guthrie train was making its return trip it was flagged at Bradshaw Station. When the train stopped the engineer was covered with revolvers. Two hundred men surrounded the train. Forty of them went through it. The leaders told the passengers not to get excited, as they were only looking for tobacco buyers. After searching thoroughly they withdrew and ordered the engineer to proceed. The Dark Tobacco Growers' association, organized by Black Patch growers to fight the trust, has condemned the lawlessness and counseled its members not to break the law. The insurance companies are refusing risks on trust property.

TO PRESERVE FORESTS.

Attorney Wm. Mackoy Prepares a Bill To Save Timber Lands.

Covington, Ky., Dec. 12.—A bill is being prepared by Attorney William H. Mackoy, of this city, for protecting and fostering forests in Kentucky. He desires certain restrictions placed on the cutting of timber, so that trees not fully matured may not be felled, and when trees ripe for the ax are knocked down there shall be inducements offered by the state for planting young trees in their places. Mr. Mackoy would have provision made for a state forester. In order that the position may be kept out of politics the bill will provide that the appointment shall be with the trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Lexington.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

The Babe Laid Closely Cuddled Beside the Young Mother.

Howesville, Ky., Dec. 13.—The neighbors of Mrs. James Holder were startled by the incessant wails of a little child in her home, near this city. When they entered the home they found the husband temporarily absent and the mother dead in her bed next to her eight-months-old child. It was found that Mrs. Holder, who was a comely girl, only 17 years old, and had been married but 18 months, had committed suicide. She had shot herself through the heart with a pistol. It is believed that ill health since the birth of her child induced despondency. The decedent was the second wife of Jas. Holden, his first wife having deserted him.

ATTACKED BY AN EAGLE.

The Big Bird Came To Town in a Box Car.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 12.—An eagle flew from a Southern railroad box car, at 31st street and Alford avenue, and attacked Jessie Wolf, who was near. His clothes were badly torn. Wolf shot the eagle in the neck and killed it with a wagon spoke. The bird measured five feet eight inches from tip to tip. The eagle is believed to have entered the car in Eastern Kentucky, and, being unable to gain its freedom, rode into the city.

A Reward For the Nobles.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 13.—Gov. Beckham offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of Jake and Jerry Noble for the killing of Deputy Sheriff Grant Holliday, of Breathitt county. When asked if County Judge Hargis would request troops to apprehend the fugitives, Judge Hargis' attorney, Furt French, replied, "No; we do our own fighting."

Buy Kentucky Coal Land.

Maryland, Ky., Dec. 13.—The American Coal and Coke Co., of Indianapolis, has just closed a deal for 10,000 acres of rich coal lands in the southern part of Letcher county, where developments are to follow. The price paid was \$25 per acre.

New Stock Yards Company.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 13.—The Lafayette Union Stockyards Co. was incorporated with a capital of \$125,000. The incorporators are H. F. Embry, 650 shares; Talton Embry, 10 shares, and B. F. Gregory, 10 shares.

Marvin Is Ill.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 13.—Charles Marvin, the noted trotting horse driver, is seriously ill at his home in South Broadway Park here. He was taken with a bad cold some days ago, and a gripe developed.

Subscribe for the Citizen.

Berea College

FOUNDED 1855.

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students from (26 States) Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

APPLIED SCIENCE—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young ladies.

TRADE SCHOOLS—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years).

NORMAL COURSES—For teachers. Three courses, leading to County Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

ACADEMY COURSES—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

COLLEGE COURSES—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees.

MUSIC—Choral (free), Reed Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for fall term of 14 weeks may be brought within \$29.50. Winter term of 11 weeks \$27.00. Spring term of 11 weeks \$24.25. Fall term opened September 13.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For information and friendly advice address the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,

Berea, Madison County, Ky.

The Up-to-Date Grocery.

Having bought out the stock and good will of Mrs. E. M. Preston & Co., and having rented the store building which she occupied, I am prepared to supply all Staple and Fancy Family Groceries at the lowest price compatible with good business. I will have all Seasonable Groceries for the holiday season. Give me a call and let me show you what I can do.

W. D. LOGSDON.

TO DELICATE WOMEN

You will never get well and strong, bright, happy, hearty and free from pain, until you build up your constitution with a nerve refreshing, blood-making tonic, like

Wine of Cardui

It Makes Pale Cheeks Pink

It is a pure, harmless, medicinal tonic, made from vegetable ingredients, which relieve female pain and distress, such as headache, backache, bowel ache, dizziness, chills, scanty or profuse menstruation, dragging down pains, etc.

It is a building, strength-making medicine for women, the only medicine that is certain to do you good. Try it.

Sold by every druggist in \$1.00 bottles.

WRITE US A LETTER

freely and frankly, in strictest confidence, telling us all your symptoms and troubles. We will send free advice (in plain sealed envelope), how to cure them. Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

"YOU ARE FRIENDS"

of mine," writes Mrs. F. L. Jones, of Gallatin, Tenn.:

"For since taking Cardui I have gained 35 lbs., and am in better health than for the past 9 years. I tell my husband that Cardui is worth its weight in gold to all suffering ladies."

GREAT CENTRAL.

C. H. & D.—Pere Marquette—C. C. & L.

The Michigan Line

Electric Lighted Trains,

All New, to

TOLEDO AND DETROIT

THROUGH CARS TO

Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View,

Wequontong, Harbor Springs.

Cheap Homeseekers' rates to points in the West and South. Inquire of

C. H. & D. agents for full particulars or address

D. G. EDWARDS, P. T. M., Cincinnati.

C. F. Hanson,

LICENSED EMBALMER AND

UNDERTAKER.

Successor to B. R. Robinson.

All calls promptly attended to night and day.

Telephone No. 4, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE.

See J. W. HERNDON for Cow Feed and Baled Hay. 3 miles from Berea on Richmond pike.

Premiums.

Arrangements have been made by which some of the finest products of The National Art Company of New York are offered as premiums to new subscribers. These pictures are copies of famous paintings, and are really what they purport to be, works of art. As long as the supply lasts, one will be given to each new subscriber who pays for one year in advance.

They are of all shapes and sizes from four by six to ten by twenty inches and the most of them are intended to be fastened to a mat for framing. They can be seen by any one calling at the office of the Citizen.

A Farm of 100 Acres FOR SALE

Within 2 miles of Berea College, 60 acres cleared, 40 acres in timber

Good log house, weatherboarded,

with 2 fire places. Good Orchard,

good Water, good Barn, and Well Fenced.

Is well worth \$2,000, but will take \$1,400. Call at once on

J. P. BICKNELL,

Real Estate Agent.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY.

DREYFUS

Dec. 11.—Died December 4, 1905, Miss Maggie Hubbard. She leaves a sister, Mrs. Dock Todd, a brother, Jim Hubbard, to mourn her death, besides a host of relatives. She was about fifty years of age, and was a member of the Baptist church at Speedwell, and was buried near the church. Lawrence and Charlie Powell made a business trip to Jackson county last week.—John Sandlin and wife were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Rose Saturday night.—Miss Martha and Green Powell attended church at Pilot Knob Sunday.—Jim Morris returned from a business trip to McKee last week.—George Sparks and family were the guests of Will Ogg and family Sunday.—W. P. Sandlin has been traveling for J. W. Zaring & Co., this week.—George Hill and wife went to Richmond shopping last week.

COLLEGE HILL

Dec. 10.—Hog killing is about over here.—Extensive repairs are being made on the Laine homestead, where Wash Laine, who has spent the summer with his son, H. A. Laine, will return about Christmas to reside with his daughter, Mrs. Anna L. Morgan, recently of Dayton, O.—John Ballew and wife, of Meadowbrook, spent Saturday night and Sunday with H. A. Laine and family. Mr. Ballew is one of the most successful negro farmers of Madison County.—Mr. and Mrs. Grace Holts have removed to Montecello, where Mr. Holts has a position.—Jack Hisle and his son, Irvine, have removed with their families to Bybeetown to reside.—Sam Willoughby has rented the "Billie" Jones farm on Kentucky river for the New Year.—Thomas Todd has sold his property and will go into business at Winchester soon.—H. A. Laine, chairman of Madison County Colored Teachers' Association, called that body to order Friday, December 1st, at 11:45. Miss Elsie Upthegrove served as Secretary. The meeting was a great success. Not less than twenty teachers were present besides a splendid audience of patrons and visitors. A nice dinner was served at the close. Prominent among visitors were President and Mrs. Frost of Berea College, Prof. L. V. Dodge and wife, Mr. A. W. Titus, Rev. H. Lewis of Paris, Mr. M. D. Flock of Kirksville, and Mrs. Milton Newman of Brassfield. Many interesting topics were discussed and many excellent papers read. After singing "God be with You," the Association adjourned "sine die."

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

DISPUTANTA

Dec. 11.—C. I. Ogg, of Berea, was on Clear Creek this week to see his mother, who is very sick.—Mrs. Sarah Johnson, of Brush Creek, who is blind, has been visiting relatives here.—Mr. M. O. Payne, our bustling merchant of Disputanta, made a flying trip to Richmond Monday.—Mr. J. E. McGuire, who has been in the spoke business at Brush Creek, has returned home.—Mr. Alex. Drew, of Richmond, passed through here on his way to Jackson County.—James Pennington has moved to Clear Creek.—There was a box supper at Davis Branch school house Saturday night.—Mrs. J. E. Hammond spent Sunday with Mrs. O. M. Payne.—Rev. Wesley Abney, of Johnetta, was with us Sunday.—Mr. D. N. Welch, of Berea, passed through here Tuesday.—Esq. G. V. Owens made a flying trip to Mt Vernon this week. Mrs. Maggie Seals, of this place died on the 4th. Her remains were buried at the Chasteen grave yard.—Mrs. Sallie Hoskins, who has been living with her father, Mr. Anglin, has moved to Berea.—Mrs. Fannie Abney, of this place, visited home folks on Brush Creek Tuesday and Wednesday.

JACKSON COUNTY.

DOUBLE LICK

Dec. 8.—We are having very fine weather now; the farmers are all about done gathering corn.—Marshal John Mullins passed through our town yesterday.—Henry Martin and wife have been very sick, but are some better.—F. C. Jones killed his hogs the other day and says that he is enjoying life.—Joel Lakes, Sr., has been for the last few days very poorly, but is better.—Ben Drew went to Berea last Friday after a load of goods for L. B. Martin.—The young ladies of Pine Grove are preparing to have a Christmas tree at Pine Grove schoolhouse on the 23rd day of December, at one o'clock p.m. Young men, the young ladies invite you to come and take a part, but they want you to come sober. Don't come with the amber running down your chin, and a bottle of whiskey in your pocket. Now boys come and let the young ladies see how nice you can

poverty, have reached the point where they now own and pay taxes upon one-sixth of the real estate in this county. This property is very largely in the shape of small farms, varying in size from ten to one hundred and fifty acres. A large proportion of the farms contain about ten acres.

Cultivating their own farms is not the only occupation of these people. A large proportion of the laborers upon the farms owned by white people are negroes, and many of them are engaged in the oyster and fishing industries during a portion of the year. It is interesting to note the influence of this material growth upon the home life of the people. It is stated upon good authority that about twenty-five years ago at least three-fourths of the colored people lived in one-roomed cabins. Let a single illustration tell the story of the growth. In a school where there were thirty pupils ten testified that they lived in houses containing six rooms, and only one said that he lived in a house containing but a single room.

I have always believed that in proportion as the industrial, not omitting the intellectual, condition of my race was improved, in the same degree would their moral and religious life improve.

Some years ago, before the home life and economic condition of the people had improved, bastardy was common. In 1903 there were only eight cases of bastardy reported in the whole county and two of those were among the white population. During the year 1904 there was only one case of bastardy within a radius of ten miles of the court-house. Another gratifying evidence of progress is shown by the fact that there is very little evidence of immoral relations existing between the races. In the whole county, during the year 1903, about twenty-five years after the work

are very, very far below Gloucester County, but what has been done in this county can be equaled or surpassed in the near future if all of us, North and South, black and white, will do our whole duty.

BURNING FACTORIES.

Trains Held Up and a Search Made For Tobacco Buyers.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 12.—The bitter feeling against the tobacco trust in the "Black Patch District" of Southwestern Kentucky and Tennessee is being displayed in a sensational manner by the hold-up of trains and the dynamiting and burning of trust warehouses and factories and warnings to trust buyers in Todd county, Ky., the center of the district. Following the burning of the two large trust warehouses at Trenton, with a loss of \$7,000, the factory of Mrs. M. B. Penick, at Elkton, in the same section, was dynamited. The factory was used by the agent of the American Snuff Co., branch of the American Tobacco Co. The agent had been warned not to receive any more tobacco from the trust, but paid no attention to it. The explosion demolished the factory and damaged houses and passenger coaches near, but no one was injured. As the Elkton and Guthrie train was making its return trip it was flagged at Bradshaw Station. When the train stopped the engineer was covered with revolvers. Two hundred men surrounded the train. Forty of them went through it. The leaders told the passengers not to get excited, as they were only looking for tobacco buyers. After searching thoroughly they withdrew and ordered the engineer to proceed. The Dark Tobacco Growers' association, organized by Black Patch growers to fight the trust, has condemned the lawlessness and counseled its members not to break the law. The insurance companies are refusing risks on trust property.

TO PRESERVE FORESTS.

Attorney Wm. Mackoy Prepares a Bill To Save Timber Lands.

Covington, Ky., Dec. 13.—A bill is being prepared by Attorney William H. Mackoy, of this city, for protecting and fostering forests in Kentucky. He desires certain restrictions placed on the cutting of timber, so that trees not fully matured may not be felled, and when trees ripe for the ax are knocked down there shall be inducements offered by the state for planting young trees in their places. Mr. Mackoy would have provision made for a state forester. In order that the position may be kept out of politics the bill will provide that the appointment shall be with the trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Lexington.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

The Babe Laid Closely Cuddled Beside the Young Mother.

Howesville, Ky., Dec. 13.—The neighbors of Mrs. James Holder were startled by the incessant wails of a little child in her home, near this city. When they entered the home they found the husband temporarily absent and the mother dead in her bed next to her eight-months-old child. It was found that Mrs. Holder, who was a comely girl, only 17 years old, and had been married but 18 months, had committed suicide. She had shot herself through the heart with a pistol. It is believed that ill health since the birth of her child induced despondency. The decedent was the second wife of Jas. Holder, his first wife having deserted him.

ATTACKED BY AN EAGLE.

The Big Bird Came To Town in a Box Car.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 13.—An eagle flew from a Southern railroad box car at 31st street and Alford avenue, and attacked Jessie Wolf, who was near. His clothes were badly torn. Wolf shot the eagle in the neck and killed it with a wagon spoke. The bird measured five feet eight inches from tip to tip. The eagle is believed to have entered the car in Eastern Kentucky, and, being unable to gain its freedom, rode into the city.

A Reward For the Nobles.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 13.—Gov. Beckham offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of Jake and Jerry Noble for the killing of Deputy Sheriff Grant Holiday, of Breathitt county. When asked if County Judge Hargis would request troops to apprehend the fugitives, Judge Hargis' attorney, Full French, replied, "No; we do our own lighting."

Buys Kentucky Coal Land.

Maryland, Ky., Dec. 13.—The American Coal and Coke Co., of Indianapolis, has just closed a deal for 10,000 acres of rich coal lands in the southern part of Letcher county, where developments are to follow. The price paid was \$25 per acre.

New Stock Yards Company.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 13.—The Lafayette Union Stockyards Co. was incorporated with a capital of \$125,000. The incorporators are H. F. Embry, 650 shares; Talton Embry, 10 shares, and B. F. Gregory, 10 shares.

Marvin Is Ill.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 13.—Charles Marvin, the noted trotting horse driver, is seriously ill at his home in South Broadway Park here. He was taken with a bad cold some days ago, and a gripe developed.

Subscribe for the Citizen.

Berea College

FOUNDED 1855.

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students from (26 States) Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

APPLIED SCIENCE—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young ladies.

TRADE SCHOOLS—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years).

NORMAL COURSES—For teachers. Three courses, leading to County Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

ACADEMY COURSES—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

COLLEGE COURSES—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees.

MUSIC—Choral (free), Reed Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for fall term of 14 weeks may be brought within \$29.50. Winter term of 11 weeks \$27.00. Spring term of 11 weeks \$24.25. Fall term opened September 13.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For information and friendly advice address the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,

Berea, Madison County, Ky.

The Up-to-Date Grocery.

Having bought out the stock and good will of Mrs. E. M. Preston & Co., and having rented the store building which she occupied, I am prepared to supply all Staple and Fancy Family Groceries at the lowest price compatible with good business. I will have all Seasonable Groceries for the holiday season. Give me a call and let me show you what I can do.

W. D. LOGSDON.

TO DELICATE WOMEN

You will never get well and strong, bright, happy, hearty and free from pain, until you build up your constitution with a nerve refreshing, blood-making tonic, like

Wine of Cardui

It Makes Pale Cheeks Pink

It is a pure, harmless, medicinal tonic, made from vegetable ingredients, which relieve female pain and distress, such as headache, backache, bowel ache, dizziness, chills, scanty or profuse menstruation, dragging down pains, etc.

It is a building, strength-making medicine for women, the only medicine that is certain to do you good. Try it.

Sold by every druggist in \$1.00 bottles.

WRITE US A LETTER

freshly and frankly, in strictest confidence, telling us all your symptoms and troubles. We will send free advice (in plain sealed envelope), how to cure them. Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

"YOU ARE FRIENDS"

of mine," writes Mrs. F. L. Jones, of Gallatin, Tenn.:

"For since taking Cardui I have gained 35 lbs., and am in better health than for the past 9 years. I tell my husband that Cardui is worth its weight in gold to all suffering ladies."

GREAT CENTRAL.

C. H. & D.—Perc Marquette—C. C. & L.

The Michigan Line

Electric Lighted Trains,

All New, to

TOLEDO AND DETROIT

THROUGH CARS TO

Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Wequontsing, Harbor Springs.

Cheap Homeseekers' rates to points in the West and South. Inquire of C. H. & D. agents for full particulars or address

Telephone No. 4, Berea, Ky.

All calls promptly attended to night and day.

Successor to B. R. Robinson.

FOR SALE.

See J. W. HERNDON for Cow Feed and Baled Hay. 3 miles from Berea on Richmond pike.

Premiums.

Arrangements have been made by which some of the finest products of The National Art Company of New York are offered as premiums to new subscribers. These pictures are copies of famous paintings, and are really what they purport to be, works of art. As long as the supply lasts, one will be given to each new subscriber who pays for one year in advance.

They are of all shapes and sizes from four by six to ten by twenty inches and the most of them are intended to be fastened to a mat for framing. They can be seen by any one calling at the office of the Citizen.

J. P. BICKNELL,
Real Estate Agent.

A Farm of 100 Acres FOR SALE

Within 2 miles of Berea College, 60 acres cleared, 40 acres in timber

Good log house, weatherboarded, with 2 fire places. Good Orchard,

good Water, good Barn, and Well Fenced. Is well worth \$2,000, but will take \$1,400. Call at once on

J. P. BICKNELL,
Real Estate Agent.